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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 167 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Villages On Indus Banks Threatened With Flood

BURSTING OF SHYOK DAM

Melting Glaciers From The Karakorum Rushing Down The Indus

FLOOD RISES TO OVER 32 FEET

SIMLA July 12.

The Shyok Dam is reported to have burst yesterday. Water is descending towards Skarda as four years ago. Details are lacking.

NATHIAGALI July 12.

Administrations of three provinces are most concerned at the telegrams from Leh and Skardu that the Shyok Dam has burst and that the floods are coming.

EXPECTED TO REACH ATTOCK BRIDGE TO-DAY.

Mr. Birkett, the Chief Engineer of the Frontier Government said that the glacier burst at 3 a.m. on the 11th and that the water at Skardu had already risen from 14 to 33 feet and that the flood was expected to reach Attock Bridge early on the 13th morning.

VILLAGERS WARNED.

It is thought that the floods might be serious as in August 1929 and Government have already warned the villagers in the upper reaches of the Indus, although at present no serious inundation has occurred.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC OF 1929.

SIMLA, July 12.

Enquiries show that in 1929 when the Shyok Dam burst the gauge at Sakarda rose to 42 feet as against 32.4 feet reached to-day.

The flood is expected to reach Attock Bridge early on the 13th morning. Though flood might not be serious as on 18th August 1929, the Government have already warned villages on the upper reaches of the Indus. The 1929 flood reached as far as Sind devasting a number of villages and causing serious damages.—A. P.

NEWS OF UDAIPUR RIOT CONFIRMED

Cause Of Trouble Unknown

SIMLA, July 12.

Information received in official circles here confirms the report of a disturbance at Udaipur, but the news about an attack on the Palace lacks confirmation. Apparently, a crowd gathered near the Palace for the purpose of demonstration, and the riot that followed led to police and military firing. The cause of the riot is not yet known.—A.P.

Dam In The Karakoram Mountains To Keep Melting Glaciers At Bay

Shyok dam is about 150 miles to the North of Srinagar in Kashmir. It is formed of glaciers in the Karokarum mountains which keeps at bay the flood of water from the melting snow of the mountains.

SIX YEARS AGO

About six years ago the dam burst and flooded floods the surrounding country, the water finding its way to the Indus whose level rose all of sudden flooding the banks. It will take about two weeks for the flood to reach the mouth of the river.

1929 FLOODS RECALLED

In 1929 also the dam burst resulting in the Indus floods. Several villages were evacuated and the safety of the Attock bridge caused great anxiety.

Capt. Sydney Howard Returned To Parliament

LONDON, July 12.

Capt. Sydney Howard (Conservative), has been returned unopposed from Abbey Division, Westminster, in succession to Col. W. G. Nicholson, resigned.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DUMPING

Chamber Of Commerce Urges For Protection

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has sent another telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department drawing attention to the heavy depreciation of Japanese exchange, resulting in the dumping of wire and wire-nails, shoes, rubber pelting, glass, glass bangles etcetera and urging immediate protection against dumping by Japan.—A. P.

Letter Box Burning Mania Spreads To Ooty

OOTACAMUND, July 12.

The campaign of destruction of letters has spread to Ootacamund. Early this morning the choukidar of the Head Post Office found a glass pane on the letter box broken. Suspicion being roused authorities immediately opened the letter box and discovered a tarrel roll of paper evidently thrown into it over night.

Luckily, no letters were destroyed.—A.P.

JOINING THE REVOLT RANKS

N. M. Joshi And Mrs. Subbaroyan Decide To Non-cooperate

BOMBAY, July 12

Mr. N. M. Joshi has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Viceroy in resigning his seat on the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference:—

Your Excellency,

I have given my careful consideration to the announcement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 27th June, and I have been forced to the conclusion that the variation now proposed in the procedure is not slight but so marked as to alter the fundamental basis on which efforts have hitherto been made to settle the Indian constitutional question. In the circumstances, it seems to me that I shall not serve any useful purpose by continuing to pe a member of the Consultative Committee. May I beg leave of Cour Excellency by means of this letter to resign that membership

FALLING IN LINE.

Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mr. J. N. Basu (Calcutta) and Mr. Barooah (Assam) have telegraphed according their signatures to the Round Table Delegates statement on Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement.—A. P.

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION

(See Page 10)

FOR FEDERAL INDIA

Hasrat Mohani Explains Aims Of New Party

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At a public meeting held this afternoon, at Albert Hall, Maulana Hasrat Mohani explained the aims and objects of the Independent Party that he, with Maulana Azad Sobhani, proposed to form, members of which would be recruited mainly from the Muslim community.

He said the Party would work for Federal system of Government as opposed to unitary system of government and added that the party demanded adult franchise.—A.P.

"GANDHI MARCH" DAY.

Eight Persons Arrested In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

A procession consisting of eight persons was taken out to-day in observance of "Gandhi March Day". The police who had made the usual arrangements immediately stopped the procession and arrested the processionists.—A. P.

Jailed For Selling Congress Bulletins

SHOLAPUR (By Mail), July 11.

One Congress worker who was arrested while distributing unauthorised news-sheets, was convicted under Section 18 of the Indian Press Emergency Act, by Rao Saheb Kale, Special Magistrate, Sholapur, and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo 20 days' rigorous imprisonment (more.—A.P.

Attempt On The Life Of Frontier Assistant Political Officer

ASSAILANT ESCAPES

PESHAWAR, July 12.

An unsuccessful attempt on the life of Mr. Zarif Khan, Assistant Political Officer, Parachinar, was made by an unknown person on the night of Friday last.

The assailant who escaped is reported to have thrown a mills-bomb at Mr. Khan while the latter was seated on the verandah of his house. The bomb which was highly explosive fortunately did not explode.

Two persons have been arrested on suspicion and meanwhile investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

WHAT IS MUSLIM ANSWER TO HOARE INSULT?

Mr. Chagla Puts A Straight Question To Doubting Thomases

Mr. M. C. Chagla in a statement to the press says:

"One can always trust the British Government to blunder in the long run. And the egregious folly of Sir Samuel Hoare has given us a splendid opportunity to close in our ranks, and present a united front as we did at the time of the Simon Commission. The Liberals, giving unmistakable proof that they are not untrue to the genuine Liberal creed and the great Liberal tradition, have fallen into line. The country is now anxiously awaiting the Muslim decision. How will the Muslims decide

WHAT IS THE MUSLIM ANSWER

When the country decided not to have anything to do with the Simon Commission, barring a few avowed communalists and men who can never see anything wrong in any action that the Government might choose to take, the Mussalmans were almost solidly behind the national movement.

At a very representative meeting of the Muslim League held in Calcutta over which Sir Mahomed Yakub, presided, the Boycott resolution was carried with great enthusiasm. Mr. Jinnah took the most prominent part in divising and carrying on the Boycott campaign. Even Mr. Shaukat Ali, "mirabile dictu," placed his volcanic personality at the disposal of the national cause.

If the Mussalmans thought co-operation with the Simon Commission a humiliation for the nation, the new procedure and constitutional machinery foreshadowed by the Secretary of State for India is no less of an insult. No amount of casuistry can convert, consistently with his self-respect and dignity, a boycotter of the Simon Commission into a co-operator with the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

I know that some of my Mussalman friends think that the present policy of Government being to rally the Minorities, a British-Muslim alliance might prove a very profitable one at the present juncture. No policy could be more short-sighted or suicidal, both from a point of view of the Government and of the Mussalmans.

Sir John Anderson On Tour

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A "Calcutta Gazette" Extraordinary announces that His Excellency Sir John Anderson arrives Dacca on Thursday, July 21, when a number of addresses will be presented to which His Excellency will give a joint reply.—A. P.

New Order For Sardar Sardul Singh

Rs. 10,000 SECURITY DEMANDED

LAHORE, July 12.

Sardar Sardul Singh, President of the Students' Union who is already undergoing 6 months' imprisonment under the Press Act was further ordered to-day by Mr. Disney, Magistrate, to furnish security of Rs. 10,000 to be of good behaviour for one year or to undergo simple imprisonment for the same period. He refused to furnish the security and preferred to go to jail. His wife is already undergoing imprisonment for one year under Section 108, Cr. P.C.

Two Congress volunteers were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each for observing the "Prisoners' Day" by taking out a procession on July 4.—A.P.

INCITEMENT TO MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Bengal Youths Let Off

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Rejecting the reference from the Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Costello acquitted three Bengali youths to-day who were charged with incitement to murder in connection with the posting of alleged revolutionary leaflets in July last year at Dacca, as, in Their Lordships' opinion it was necessary under Section 117 Indian Penal Code that the public should read such leaflets.

Facts of the case however, showed that the posting and the removal of the leaflets took place at midnight and therefore Their Lordships held that it could not be said that the public had been incited. Even if two constables had read the leaflets they could not be classed as "the public" and mere intention or preparation to instigate was neither instigation nor abetment.—A. P.

FRONTIER VILLAGES FINED

For Cutting Telegraph Lines & Intimidating Public Servants

PESHAWAR, July 12.

For acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order namely, cutting telegrapn line in the vicinity of their villages, a fine of Rs. 90 has been imposed upon the inhabitants of Peshawar District.

For acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order namely, the intimidation of public servants while proceeding on their lawful avocations, and for acting in a manner with intent to cause mischief a fine of Rs. 449 has been imposed on four villagers of Peshawar District.—A. P.

LAWRENCE STATUE CASE

Ozagar Singh And Three Others Sentenced To Two Years' R. I.

LAHORE, July 12.

Sardar Ozagar Singh and three other Sikhs of the Kapurthala State, arrested for the alleged disfiguring of the Lawrence Statue, were sentenced to-day by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default, three months' further imprisonment, were awarded under Section 427, I.P.C. (causing damage), and three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 447, I.P.C. (trespass), the sentences to run concurrently. The accused were further ordered to execute surety bonds in the sum of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year, after the expiry of the terms of imprisonment.—A.P.

LAUSANNE HAS ONLY STRAIGHTENED DIFFICULTIE

No Complete Economi Recovery Till Repara tions Are Scrapped Says Premier

LONDON, July 12.

Germany's lack of credit was a menace to world's stability, declared Premier MacDonald in a ringing tone during the Commons debate on Lausanne Conference. He added that there could be no recovery for Britain or the world until Germany had recovered.

Mr. MacDonald claimed that the Lausanne agreement could lead to the settlement of reparations propiem for, while reparations lasted there could be no complete economic recovery.

The first problem of the Conference, said Mr. MacDonald, was to bring together three classes of countries interested in reparations: Firstly, Germany, who only paid reparations, secondly, Britain, France and other countries, who received reparations and paid war debts, and thirdly America, who received only war debts.

REVERT TO YOUNG PLAN.

Both America and Germany refused to admit connection between reparations and war debts. As regards so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement," he said that he had promised Von Papen that another International Conference would be held if Lausanne agreement failed; otherwise, we should revert to the Young Plan.

Britain, said Mr. MacDonald, was determined that the agreement should not fail. As regards war debts, he continued, none had right to blame America. They recognised that they were touching the tenderest spot in dealing in that connection with America but although America had given no pledge or indication of how she was prepared to meet us he believed that there was no nation in world more ready to assist in straightening the entanglements with which we were surrounded.

STRAIGHTENED OUT DIFFICULTIES

Mr. MacDonald desired to make it clear that Lausanne had only straightened out Europe's internal difficulties. They did not present America with an ultimatum.

Mr. MacDonald examined German position in the greatest detail and argued that German credit must not be damaged. He concluded that great achievement of Confegence was the final ending of reparations.

He said he did not favour Geneva as venue for International Economic Conference.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND M. HERRIOT

First Test Of Opinion Since Lausanne

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—M. Herriot's first test of the Chamber's opinion since his return from Lausanne gave a majority of 360 to 179 votes on the Socialist amendment to the Budget relating to the military service law. M. Herriot opposed the amendment and made the motion a vote of confidence.

(Later).—The Chamber adopted the Budget by 385 votes to 201 after a sitting lasting all through the night.—Reuter.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Special Air Mail Service

RUGBY, July 12.

During the sitting of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, special arrangements have been made by the Post Master General for air services to be run in connection with the sailings of the "Empress of Britain." Air mail will overtake the mail ship at Cherbourg on the outward journey and will be disembarked in the Straits of Belle Isle and will be carried thence by special air services to Montreal and Ottawa. The time for transmission will be about four days from London to Ottawa representing a saving of two days, compared with the ordinary mail.—B.O.W.

SCHOOLBOY'S HEAD CRUSHED

Sequel To Roof Collapse

RANGOON, (By Mail).

A tragic incident is reported from Monywa.

In a quarter on the outskirts of the town a branch of an old tree fell on the roof of the vernacular school near by. The roof collapsed and as unfortunately school was in session, several children were injured. One of them had his head crushed while three others are now lying in a precarious condition in the local hospital.—A.P.

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A R7528

APPLICATIONS INVITED for DIVISIONAL SECRETARY, Poona. Salary Rs. 150—10—300, plus allowances, Commissions. Also WANTED AGENTS and ORGANISERS throughout Bombay Presidency, excellent terms. Apply BRANCH SECRETARY, Eastern National Insurance Co., Ltd., Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R7533

WANTED—for Overseas:—Veterinary Surgeons. Qualified and Competent Accountants, Works Managers, Mechanical Gas Engineers, and Springsmiths. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Mansil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R7525.

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 175 plus commission for (1) Tea, and (2) Perfumeries & Patent medicines. Apply with stamps to FRIENDS & CO., 31, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for services of any description to consult us enclosing stamps. EMPIRE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Allahabad.
A R 7515

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR, either M. B. B. S. or L. C. P. S. as a COMPANION for 24 hours of the day. Pay Rs. 80/- to Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. Apply to:—SECRETARY, Shrimant Ganpatrao Pande, Civil Lines, Nagpur (C. P.)
A R 7508

WANTED—AT ONCE—Some reliable man to keep a stock and to push the sale of Milton's Tea (loose or packed) on salary of Rs. 150/- per month. House rent and servant's pay extra. All correspondence to be made in English. Apply to the MILTON HOUSE, 348, Upper Chitpore Road, Beadon Street, P. O. Calcutta, No. 16.
A R 7473

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, GRADUATES, LAW GRADUATES; and others, consult with GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
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M WS

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932, July 1933) held in India. Successful Candidates admitted any University in India or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Apply CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel. Last date of sending entry-forms with additional late fee July 20th.
E R7527

FRENCH—The NEW BEGINNERS' CLASS (Conversational-Grammatical) under professors, natives of France started this month. Rs. 8 monthly. Absolute Beginners should apply without delay TILS-LANGUAGES, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R7526

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P R7536

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P R7523

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 12th July, 1932, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

RE:—CORRECTION OF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

THERE appeared an Advertisement of sale in the issue of "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 11th day of July, 1932, at page 2 Column 5, over the signature of Messrs. Haridas and Co., Purchaser's Attorneys. The description of the property therein printed contains an error of area which should be ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE YARDS ONLY instead of One Thousand and Twenty-One square yards as appearing therein. The said description should therefore be read as containing an area of One Hundred and Twenty-one Square Yards only.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
12-7-1932. 5227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and credits of BAI SAKINABAI, widow of Molubhai Remtulla and daughter of Valibhai Paju also known as Bai SAKINABAI, widow of Molubhai Rahemtoola and Bai SHUKINBAI VALI PUJOO, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately residing at 150, Nishanpada Road, Palkhi Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai VIRBAI, widow of Vali Panjoo of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 150, Nishanpada Road, Palkhi Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by the Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of April, 1932, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration with the Will annexed for the use and benefit of the minor Nurbanu, daughter of Molubhai Rahemtulla and limited to the period of her minority. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
The 7th day of July, 1932.
Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Public Notices

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys-at-Law, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1932, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.):

To consider the offer or offers received by the Liquidators for the purchase of the Asoka Building, situate at Princess Street, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1932.
GULAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL SOBRAJ MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
5228.

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited as a going concern, situated at 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, on or before 15TH JULY, 1932, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Land	45,364 Sq. Yards
Spindles	40,700
Doubling Spindles	8,648
Preparation	15

One waste plant complete.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Agents.
For the Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.)- RANCHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
5187.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause
Suit No. 917 of 1932

Messrs. B. REIF LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs
vs
CHHOTALAL KANJI Defendant To.

CHHOTALAL KANJI,
The defendant abovenamed

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you, the defendant abovenamed, praying that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rupees 37,244-8-0 with interest, costs of this suit and interest on judgment; for a declaration that the plaintiffs have a lien on the goods described in Exhibit E to plaint for the decreetal amount; for an order for sale of the goods by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and for applying the net sale proceeds in and towards satisfaction of the decree and for other reliefs. Please take further notice that you are required to file your written statement or points of defence as directed by the order giving directions (to be served on you) in default whereof application may be made for judgment for want of written statement under Rule 380 of the High Court Rules. In the event of your filing your written statement or points of defence, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at 11 o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon on the day to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of the suit by the said order giving directions or by any subsequent order and please take notice that the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on that day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1932.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5226

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."
ARHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22.
P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJI SORABJI BUNSHAH of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 35, Dalal St., Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla, First Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 5/8 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 7375; New Survey No. 1034, and Cadastral Survey No. 2563 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing "C" Ward No. 6267 and former Street Nos. 36-38 and present Street No. 8, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ghoghari Moholla; on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Jusab; on or towards the North by the property of Kassum Rasool and another and on or towards the South by the property of Popatlal Parbhudas and Jenubai Peerbhoy, executor and executrix or the will of Karmally Mohdin.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5229.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 917 of 1932.

Messrs. B. REIF, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated in England, having its Registered Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs
V/s.
CHHOTALAL KANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in the name of Chaturbhuj Jiwandas & Co., at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble the Judge, hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on the 19th day of July, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiffs for directions herein as follows:—

(1) That the defendant do file his written statement or points of defence herein by such date as may be directed;
(2) That the plaintiffs and the defendant do file their respective lists of documents and furnish a copy thereof to each other by such date as may be directed and do immediately thereafter give and take inspection of the documents referred to therein;
(3) That the suit be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on the 8th day of August, 1932;
(4) That such further and other directions may be given as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1932.
(Sd.) CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Registered this 20th day of June, 1932.
Seal of the Office of the Prothonotary & Senior Master, High Court, Bombay.

To.
CHHOTALAL KANJI,
The defendant abovenamed.
5225

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A Wonderful Romance with
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
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To-day at 4 and 6 p.m. only.
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Paramount's Super Musical Comedy Sensation.

THE EXCELSIOR
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ERNST LUBITSCH'S
"THE MAN I KILLED"
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LIONEL BARRYMORE
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A Drama that Tears a Man's Soul to Pieces.

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J. GRANT ANDERSON
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AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONEERS,
128, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF CROCKERY AND CLASSWARE.
HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1487 of 1931.
Mr. Jussubhai Hassambhai .... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Mr. Hussonally Alrakhia and Another and Mr. Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed ..... Defendants.
and
Mr. H. H. Wadia, Court Receiver ..... Applicant

Under instructions from the Sheriff of Bombay Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned goods by Public Auction in one or more lots at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1932, instead of at the Imamwada property where the goods were stored as mentioned in the Sheriff's Proclamation of Sale dated 27th June, 1932.

Goods consisting of crockeryware of all description and glassware such as cups, saucers bowls, plates, dishes, spoons, jars, etc., etc.

Property will be on view three days before the sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan, and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Shood 10, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 10, 1301.
Muslim—Rahilava 8, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 8m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—6.27, 16-06.
Lowtide—12.08.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th July 2h. 36m. a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 12m. p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Stock Erchange annual meeting, 1.30 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, July 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Man I Killed" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Flood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Monte Carlo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"New Adventures of Get-rich Quick Wallingford". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Flying High". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Age for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lawful Larceny." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Broadway Hoofer". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
SUPER CINEMA—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7 9 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet." Daily at 6 p.m. only.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-0 noon. Selection of Indian gramaphone records. 7-0 p.m.. Instrimental Music, Mahomed Khan Surpahar Solo. M. Husni Egyptian Dance Music. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION:—The First quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building Dalal Street, Fort), to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FORT CO-OP. INSTITUTE:—The eighth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Monday (25th inst.), at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION:—Members of the Association will meet to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Association Rooms, to congratulate Mr. N. J. Shah on his election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Senate of the University of Bombay.

MISSING MILL-WORKER FOUND.

The Secretary of the Lalbaug Relief Committee writes:—
The Lalbaug Relief Committee was able to trace Gopi Shiva Malandker, weaver working in the Moon-Mill Shivadi who had been missing since June 28. He was found safe at Kurla and was atonce sent to his relatives.

GUARDS FOR BUILDINGS.

Mr. B. S. Tagore, a retired Ex-military Agent, informs us that he has several well qualified able bodied ex-military men who are willing to serve as watchmen guards, etc for Public Buildings Temples, Mosques, etc., during these troublous times for a very moderate remuneration. If any one heeds his services he can be seen at 41, Jumna Building, Dhobi Talao.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN "B" WARD:—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Masjid Bridge on Thursday (14th inst.), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Ranpura" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4.0 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Polk" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

ANNIVERSARY OF BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE:—Under the auspices the Janjira C. K. P. Samajika Sangha Bombay, the anniversary of Baji Prabhu Deshpande will be celebrated at the Indian Education Society's Girls High School, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) under the presidentship of Mr. M. U. Donde, Principal, Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School, when Messrs. V. G. Tamhane, V. R. Pradhan, Poet Haje and V. R. Pradhan will address the meeting, which is open to the public.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

Shareholders Moan The Plight Of Investors

TATA STEEL COMPANY MEETING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., held this afternoon at Bombay House, culminated in a partial victory to the shareholders, as the directors had to declare a dividend of Re. 1 per share in favour of the second preference shareholders, besides Rs. 9 per share already sanctioned in favour of the first preference shareholders, by making certain amendments in the statement of accounts ending 31st March 1932.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. B. Sklatwala, Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—

You are no doubt aware of the many difficulties with which industry in general has been faced during the past year and you know that the steel industry in particular has had its full share of those difficulties. In spite of constantly falling prices, India's consumption last year of steel of the kinds which your Company makes was less than 40 per cent of the consumption in 1927-28. Even by comparison with so bad a year as 1930-31, the consumption fell by 25 per cent. Every class of product has shared in this fall, but it was the greatest in respect of rails, which our Works have been equipped to produce in largest quantity. I trust you will agree with me that in such circumstances it must be satisfactory to the shareholders that we were able to sell practically the same quantity of steel in India as in any previous year. In 1927-28 we supplied only about 26 per cent of India's requirements of our kinds of steel; in 1930-31 we supplied about 48 per cent.; but in 1931-32 we supplied over 62 per cent.

Continuing he said that the average prices realised at the Works (after providing for freights) for bars, plates and structural sections were Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per ton lower than in the previous year, and the average price for black sheets was also lower, although the fall was not so great. The price of both British and Continental galvanized sheets fell to such an extent that their average net price in 1931-32 was only Rs. 5 per ton higher than in 1930-31 and was more than Rs. 2 per ton lower than in 1929-30. In addition to the reductions in the prices of steel they had also been affected by corresponding reductions in the prices of pig iron in the foreign markets in which almost all the surplus production had to be sold. The average realisation for pig iron had fallen by about Rs. 7 per ton from the average for 1930-31, with the result that profits on pig iron, which in the past had been the useful item in the net profit of the year had almost disappeared.

RETRENCHMENT IN STAFF.

Their largest single group of expenditure was that connected with labour and staff. In that group they had made a total reduction of expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs by comparison with the previous year, in spite of the fact that wage rates had not been reduced for any man drawing less than Rs. 250 per month. The saving had been effected by a substantial reduction in the number of covenanted men and reductions in their rates of pay and bonus, by the almost complete elimination of overtime, by a reduction in the amount of contract work and by a reduction in the number of men employed, which was effected mainly by the steady application of the policy of not filling vacancies which occurred in their usual way.

In addition to the above economies, on comparing this year's profit and loss account with that for 1930-31, it would be noted that the Head Office expenses and charges were reduced by about Rs. 1½ lakhs. Their profits were also assisted by a fall of Rs. 3½ lakhs in the expenditure on interest.

FALL IN PRICES.

They estimated that the fall in their realized net prices of finished steel this year, as compared with the last, led to a reduction in the profits of the Company of about Rs. 48 lakhs. Similarly, the fall in the price of pig iron, as compared with the last year, resulted in a reduction of their profits by 12 lakhs. In other words, if prices had remained even at the same low level as that of 1930-31, they would have realised Rs. 60 lakhs more than they had done. They had to make an extraordinary payment of Rs. 7,25,000 out of the profits of the current year to the Raneegunge Coal Association. The fact that the net financial result of the year's working was only Rs. 13 lakhs below that of the last year in spite of these factors, was due in the main to the economy campaign which had resulted in a saving of approximately Rs. 60 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

NO FORECAST POSSIBLE.

"You will no doubt realise the grave uncertainties of the present outlook and will not expect me to forecast the developments of the current year. I can only say that since the end of 1931-32 prices have fallen still further, until a position has been reached in which the export price (measured in gold) of Continental bars about a month ago was only 40 per cent of the corresponding price in 1931; the internal prices in all the leading countries are higher than the export prices. Production in Europe and America is at so low a level as to make it difficult to foresee an early return to reasonable prices. In the first three months of 1932 production in the United States was less than 25 per cent of the capacity, in Germany it was about 30 per cent. of capacity, in the United Kingdom about 45 per cent and in France about 50 per cent. Only in Belgium and Luxemburg is the production similar to the 70 per cent of capacity which we are approximating. The main European countries alone could probably produce 25 million tons of steel a year more than is being produced at the present rates of operation. This unemployed capacity is pressing on the market and it can hardly be anticipated that any very large proportion of it will be restored to activity in the near future."

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, in moving a condolence resolution, on the death of Sir Dorab Tata on June 3, said that in him the Company had suffered a great loss, as he took deep and constant interest in the development of the Company.

Mr. N.M. Dumasia, referring to Sir Dorab as a great Indian, great nationalist and great benefactor, opined that his secret of success in life was his great honesty of purpose.

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani observed that it was a misfortune that the "Steel King" of India was no more.

Mr. Saklatwala then, formally moved the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1932.

DIVIDEND FOR 2ND PREFERENCE SHARES.

After two speakers made some suggestions, Mr. N.M. Dumasia said that the Company was living on the protection afforded by the Government. He requested the Directors to declare a small dividend in favour of second preference shareholders, and thus follow the example of the late Sir Dorab Tata, who declared a dividend of Re. 1 per share under similar circumstances in 1922. The speaker opined that the Directorate of eleven was more than adequate in these days of depression.

ON STARVATION RATIONS.

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani said that for the last eight years, the second preference shareholders were kept on starvation rations. He requested the Directors to declare a dividend of Rs. 2,8 per share.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia regretted that the directors did not pay personal attention to the affairs of the Company. He paid a warm tribute to the services rendered by Mr. A.R. Dalal in carrying out retrenchment. The speaker urged that the Directors should put into effect the recommendation of Sir Padamji Ginwala to publish quarterly or half-yearly reports of the work done by the Company.

PLIGHT OF INVESTORS.

Proceeding Mr. Kapadia deplored the plight of the investors in Bombay. The protection given by the Government should really mean for the investors, because unless their interests were looked after, no capital would be forthcoming for the expansion of the industries.

At this stage the Directors adourned to consider the question of declaring dividend in favour of second preference shareholders.

The Directors, in the course of their consultations, which lasted for about 45 minutes, decided to meet the wishes of the second preference shareholders by paying them one rupee per share instead of their demand for Rs. 2 per share. To make proper adjustments, the Directors had to amend the following items in the statement of accounts:—

(a) Rs. 2,59,126-0-2 being additions during the year to repairs and renewals account be deleted.

(b) Rs. 3,97,976-5-7 being additions during the year to sinking and other funds be deleted.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,67,246-13-4 shown as unclaimed dividends be reduced by Rs. 1,24,199-10-2 and the latter amount be transferred to profit and loss account.

(d) Rs. 97,695 being provision this year for depreciation on account of colliery block be deleted and credited to profit and loss account.

(e) Rs. 2,00,000 be added to the sum of Rs. 76,00,000 being depreciation for blocks other than colliery to make a total of Rs. 78,00,000 as required by the stipulation with the Government.

When the above amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1932 was made by Sir Pheroze Sethna and was seconded by Mr. P.D. Shamdasani, the shareholders adopted it with acclamations for securing a partial victory.

After the dividends were duly declared, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir M. Visvesvaraya, retiring Directors, were re-elected. The meeting re-appointed Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., and S. B. Billimoria & Co., as Auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated after proceedings lasted for more than four hours.

KAMATIPURA FIRING ECHO

Six Hindus Convicted

MUSLIMS FINED FOR DEFYING CURFEW ORDER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lallu Ramanna and five other Hindus from Kamatipura, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court Mazagaon, for taking part in rioting.

The prosecution case was, Sergeant Flood, who was on riot duty on the evening of July 3, received information that there was serious rioting going on in the 8th lane, Kamatipura. He, with a section of armed police, rushed to the scene and found that stone and sodawater bottles were being hurled at each other by the rival parties. He fired three shots and it had the desired effect and rioters began to run better-skelter. The police chased some of the rioters and the above accused, who rushed into a building, were arrested in a room.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence plea was that the accused did not take any part in the rioting but were in their respective rooms when the rioting took place. The police who rushed into the building arrested them while they were sitting in their rooms.

The Magistrate accepting the plea of the sixth accused who said that he was sick and was lying in his ped acquitted him and finding the other six guilty sentenced them ts above.

"STOLEN PROPERTY"

Muslim Sentenced To Pay Rs. 30 Fine

The Pydhonie Police arrested on June 3, Madho Doulatya and Deoji Krishna in their room at Nagdevi Street on certain information received, that they were in posession of stolen property during the recent riots. The police found in the room two and half bags full of charcoal.

After hearing the prosecution evidence the Magistrate discharged the first accused and found the second accused guilty of being in posession of stolen property.

NO FLOGGING.

Before passing the sentence the Magistrate and Mr. Goverdhandas the defence Counsel had a discussion regarding the sentence. The Magistrate suggested that he was inclined to give the accused some flogging and let him off. The defence Counsel pleaded that such a practice, which was in force in bygone days, was abandoned by all civilised corntries, as it was considered a savage one. The Magistrate agreed with him and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

YOUNG AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY

Out To Study Philosophies Of The World

BOMBAY, July 12.

Two young Americans, W. Land and C. Edmonds, who left New York two years ago, on a world tour, arrived here yesterday. They are studying the philosophy and psychology of the various peoples of the world, and have left to join Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's University in Bengal.

While in Italy, they made a trip in a small six-meter boat from Capri to Sicily—a distance of about 300 miles. On their way back round the Calabrian coast—famous for bandits—their boat was wrecked near Tropea. They were picked up by some fishermen, who seemed to be very hospitable and who gave them food and drinks and lodgings for the night. But when they woke up the next morning, all their belongings including passports had vanished. They had to pawn their gold rings and watches to get over to Rome.—A.P.

FOLLY OF PILING UP "THIS TRAGIC POLICY"

(Continued from Page 6.)

American problems which we have to-day, is it really worthwhile to pile up this tragic policy which Sir Samuel Hoare is trying to impose? I suggest our business is to do—before it is too late—what we did in Ireland—when it was too late. I suggest that we should release all political prisoners who have not been guilty of acts of violence. I suggest we should get in touch with the Congress Party and press for a resumption of the negotiations which were begun when Mr. Gandhi was in London. When Mr. Gandhi left London, he was as eager for the continuance of negotiations as any one. I do not say he was hopeful—nobody who has been in negotiation with Sir Samuel Hoare could be hopeful."

GANDHI REPRESENTS REALITY.

"I myself have had grave differences of opinion with Mr. Gandhi and I do not think that Mr. Gandhi is the easiest of people with whom to negotiate. The combination of saint and Jesuit is an arresting combination, but Mr Gandhi has a place greater than Sir Samuel Hoare in the national esteem in India. He represents a reality that we cannot afford to ignore and the policy we adopted towards Mr. Gandhi was a policy of fatuity.

I should like to see the withdrawal of all the Ordinances. May I say that anyone who has specialised in Indian constitutional law will know that under the Indian Penal Code there is no power that is not already in the possession of the Government to deal with any situation, and to resort to Ordinance is to outrage the self-esteem and self-respect of a great people. The exception is when you are dealing with cases of assassination. I have no sort of use for those who engage themselves in a policy of terrorism. I know how easy it is to be stimulated into that sense of indignation which has its outcome in terrorism, but it is so fatuous. I have seen in India how the feeling of almost childish people can be worked upon by those who are engaged in terrorism. It is multiplying the difficulties of Indians themselves and I should be prepared when I am shown that terrorism had reached sufficient proportions to give the Government of Bengal power to cope with the situation if they could. Sir Samuel Hoare last night was a little difficult about the Ordinances."

CONGRESS MOSLEMS MUST BE CONSULTED.

"Consultation" in the hands of this National Government does not quite mean what we mean by "consultation." My friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is a very eminent man. So is Mr. Sastri and so is Mr. Jayakar. But I doubt that they represent in India any weight of public opinion. I suggest they represent only a handful of people in the great cities. To rely on them, admirable as they are, is a great mistake. To rely on many of those who came representing the Moslem community is, I suggest, unjust and unfair. I know the Moslems of India through the students of the Universities of this country, and I say with some emphasis that there is great distinction between those who run the Moslem League and the young Moslems. I want consultation not merely with the Moslems who came to London on the last occasion, but the Congress Moslems on the one side and the younger Moslems on the other also. I want this to be made real, and I want the British Government to go one step further. One of the very roots of the struggle in India—and I say this with ex-Civil Servants present—is the inability of the Indian bureaucracy to part with the power which they possess. They do not believe in the fitness of the Indian to govern himself; they do not believe in the possibility of the experiment to which we are moving."

WHAT A SINGLE BILL MEANS.

As a student of documents I am used to scrutinising words with great narrowness. Reading what Sir Samuel Hoare said last night, I was impressed with the remark that a single statute was to be passed, but I read into it two possibilities. Namely, that if the Indian Princes were unwilling over a considerable period to come into the Federation with all its implications, that part of the Statute dealing with Provincial Autonomy might go into operation, the Central Part waiting until a sufficient body of Princes had associated with the Federation. I venture to prophesy that unless a Labour Government is in power India will get out of such a scheme of Provincial Autonomy, but I doubt very seriously—in the absence of goodwill on the part of the Princes—and I am not a believer in the Princes' desire for a democratic government for India—a larger central experiment will be tried.

The great mistake of the Labour Party has been to be ignorant about India, to be careless about India, to be so pre-occupied with internal affairs to think that international problems will take care of themselves. The future of the working class in this country depends on the future of the working class in India and we must realise that every obligation to ourselves is an obligation to them. Year by year, I tell my students that the greatest observation ever made was that by Burke: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the greatest virtue and a great Empire and little minds go ill together." We have tried the little minds and the Empire is ceasing to exist. Why do we not try the policy of magnanimity?

Bombay's Leading Talkie House. THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WILLIAM HAINES
LEILA HYAMS
Also A Sporting Special on Tennis
W. TILDEN in "VOLLEY & SMASH."

THE RIALTO
Musical Hit & Comedy at 4 & 6-30 p.m. only.
FLYING HIGH 9 Parts.
LAUREL & HARDY 4 Parts.

Next Attraction at THE CAPITOL—Plans open.

A GREAT SHOW
COMING TO
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
PICTURE REPRODUCTION OF SINCLAIR LEWIS' NOVEL THAT WON
NOBEL PRIZE
AN EXPERIENCE THAT RANKS WITH THE MOST THRILLING—THE MOST INSPIRING EVER KNOWN TO MAN.
RONALD COLMAN
IN
ARROW SMITH
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE AND CO., OR AT THE THEATRE—PHONE NO. 41561.
THREE SHOWS DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

MOSCOW RETURNED INDIAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested this evening Prajamitra Palan alias Bomankantai Naga Lingam under Emergency Powers Ordinance, Section III. The man is believed to be a well-known communist of Secunderabad and has tavelled extensively in Russia and other foreign countries.

It is stated that the man recently returned from Russia being trained in the Moscow University for Oriental Training.

TWO HAWKERS ASSAULTED

A Chira Bazar Incident

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four persons were arrested this evening by the Princess Street Police in connection with the assault on two Muslims at Chira Bazar. They were going along the road at about 1:30 p. m. today when half-a-dozen Hindus came from behind and assaulted them One of the victims was a hawker.

They were removed to the G. T. Hospital. One of them was detained while the other was allowed to go after being treated.

Except for these two cases of assault there was complete peace in the City.

PATHE CINEMA
EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
BILLIE DOVE
IN
The Age For Love

MARATHI STAGE CELEBRITES AT LAW

Sawai Gandharva's Pleader's Statement

Mr. M. S. Lakshminarayan Rao, High Court Vakil, Hyderabad pleader for Mr. Sawayi Gandharwa writes in the course of a letter:

I have to draw your attention to the article headed "Marathi Stage Celebrities in Nizam's Court". To be accurate the Court is not the Nizam's Court. The suit was filed in the British Administered Areas Court. Next, the headnote "Sawai Gandharwa apologies to Hirabai Barodkar" is not true and is misleading. In fact the pleader for Hirabai Barodkar and others asked that Mr. R. G. Kundlikar alias Sawai Gandharwa should tender an apology but this demand was not complied with. Tarabai alone was present in court that day and was asked to sign the compromise petition in the presence of the Munsiff before whom the case was pending. The suit was compromised after the payment of the money.

For Carrying Lethal Weapons

Two Hindus who were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Sunday last with heavy sticks in their hands were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each or suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment each for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER.

Six Muslims all arrested at Bhandy Bazar on the Parel Road last night for loitering in the street after 10 p.m. in contravention of the Curfew Order were all found guilty. The sentences awarded to them ranged from a fine of Rs. 5, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to Rs. 30 in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932

THANKS TO HOARE

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's fighting speech before the Welfare of India League should convince Sir Samuel Hoare and the supporters of his policy in India, that so far as the Liberals are concerned the Government can expect no co-operation from that quarter, except on terms of self-respect. The position of the Liberals is obvious. They offered to co-operate with the Government in face of public protests and even obloquy, because they believed rightly or wrongly, that they were going to achieve freedom of India by their own methods. They set much store by the promises of the Premier, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and now they find themselves badly let down by Sir Samuel Hoare's complete reversal of the Irwin policy. The time had thus come for them to pursue their own way and to rally to the help of the country all the dissonant political elements if possible. Turn where they will they see no change of heart, which the Mahatma thought was the first essential for the two countries to arrive at a better understanding. Sir Samuel Hoare and men of his persuasion have been misled into exaggerating the differences between the political parties in India, but, as Mr. Chintamani said, they were mostly differences of methods and not of goal, for even communalists will not be fully satisfied until they see India a free nation.

THEIR OWN INVENTION.

As we have repeatedly said we attach no sanctity to the Round Table Conference, but to the principle, which the Round Table Conference method represents, of equality in discussion and decision as between Indian and British representatives. It is on that principle that the co-operation of Liberals was extended and now that it has been taken away, the Government cannot expect their further co-operation. Conference methods may be cumbersome but the Government purposely made them so by nominating a host of obscure reactionaries representing various fancy claims and thus making it thoroughly unwieldy. The Government constituted the Conference and devised the methods by which it should work and it does not become even Sir Samuel Hoare now to revile these methods and throw the Conference overboard.

INSINCERITY EXPOSED.

Mr. Chintamani did well in exposing the hollowness and insincerity of Sir Samuel's speeches. In frankly declaring his belief that the Secretary of State has no intention of parting with power, he merely expressed what is in everybody's mind, Sir Samuel's speeches to the Indian Services during the last few weeks amply bear this out. We are relieved and glad, however that the Liberals have found it out and that they have no faith in the talk of Provincial Autonomy with a Federal Constitution in the near future. The Secretary of State, Mr. Chintamani reminded his audience, wants to "finish the Congress, crush it and break the spirit of the people." But as Mr. Chintamani warned him, "Even if he renewed the Ordinances not twice, but ten times twice if that is his hope" he is bound to fail. History would have to be re-written if the "struggle between a foreign bureaucracy and surging nationalism" were to be successful.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Liberals are unable to follow Congress methods, but there are many other ways in which they, now that they are free from past commitments, can help the country. We hope, at any rate, that they will not be satisfied with merely watching the tragic events now taking place. Mr. Chintamani spoke of the urgent necessity for "sustained national efforts." Liberals can help a great deal in that direction. They can tour the country from one end to another and rally public opinion in the cause of nationalism. They will find the differences between them and other political parties in India narrowing down, since their goal is the same. The splendid opportunity of focussing in one great effort the different forces of nationalism working for the freedom of India should not be thrown away. Liberals should turn their gaze more to their own people than to Whitehall. If they will trust themselves and their fellow-Indians, we have no doubt whatever about the successful outcome of the present struggle. We may be grateful to Sir Samuel Hoare for achieving what had seemed was impossible, the coalition and fusion of different political forces in India, so that they can harness their united efforts and energies in the cause of the country's freedom.

Essence Of Swaraj

The Government of India have never been in haste to Indianise the country's defence. On Saturday they issued a communique stating what steps they had recently taken and were about to take to enable Indians "to undertake an increasing share in the responsibility for the defence of their own country". So, even now the talk is only of an increasing "share" of India in the control of her own army, as if the full control of her army were something beyond the Government's ken. "The most important practical measures", says the communique, that have so far been taken to quicken the pace of Indianisation are the recent decisions to open an Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun during the current year and to form an Indian Air Force.

GROUNDS FOR SCEPTICISM.

These steps, though very important, are so belated that they are not likely to enthuse the people now. Moreover, the decision to start the Academy is yet to become effective and it remains to be seen to what extent the Academy will be a replica of Sandhurst or Woolwich and at what pace the Indian Air Force will be built up. The past and even the present military policy of Government makes us very sceptical about Government's programme for the future. So long as the final control of the army, its training, expenditure and all other questions connected with it are not in the hands of responsible Ministers, we can not believe that India's interests will come first in their administration of the Army.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

According to the communique Government have also decided to introduce certain changes of organisation which are "implicit in the evolution of a purely Indian Army." It is thus proposed to confer upon cadets passing out from the Indian Military Academy and also upon the entrants to the Indian Air Force Commissions issued by the Governor-General on behalf of His Majesty. But as we have suggested before, the importance of the reform depends most upon the number of Commissions given to Indians and the consequent substitution of British Officers by Indians. The question of salaries and allowances of the Commissioned Officers, on which the communique lays special stress, though important, is a secondary consideration, the main one being rapid Indianisation of the whole Indian Army and its full control by a popular legislature. No real economy in the Army Department will be possible till the Department itself comes under popular control. We are told that the rates of pay of the new Indian Officers will be almost the exact equivalent of those given to officers of the British Army and the Royal Air Force serving in England. As the cost of living in India is considerably lower than that in England, we do not see why the Indian rates of pay of the Officers, Indian or British, should be equivalent to British rates. But Government's decision is one more proof of our contention that substantial retrenchment in the Army is impossible under the present regime.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

Government should give the public fuller particulars about the new Academy, the length, nature and cost of the course of instruction provided there and the status and prospects of the cadets passing out from the Academy as compared with those enjoyed by the cadets trained at Sandhurst or Woolwich. If the courses of instruction at the Indian Academy are inferior, it will be a serious hindrance to the speedy and complete Indianisation of the Army. Some Indian experts have calculated that at the present rate of progress complete Indianisation will take at least 50 years. This is an absurdly long period and will have to be considerably reduced. The defence of India by Indians is the very essence of Swaraj.

PREMATURE FELICITATIONS

That "conquering hero," Mr. MacDonald, received the plaudits of crowds when he returned to London after his "achievements" at Lausanne. So says a London message. But it is possible that at Westminster cheers for the Premier will be coupled with jeers when he explains his Lausanne achievement. That the attitude of some of his Tory followers will be critical was indicated in the flank attack on the Lausanne agreement in the Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill on Monday. He rightly emphasized that "all that Lausanne yielded was a moratorium," although his assertion that Germany had the best of the bargain was wrong. But Mr. Churchill exposed the hollowness of the patchwork efforts to solve the reparations problem when he pointed out that the Lausanne agreement was not to be made operative until it was ratified by all the nations concerned and "it would not be ratified until all the signatory Powers had made arrangements with their own creditors, meaning, of course, America."

What is the American attitude towards the Lausanne agreement? Was there a secret understanding between Britain and America which helped the negotiators at Lausanne in persuading Germany to accept the proposal to pay a heavy sum for European reconstruction? Did Britain and France hope that America would revise her views regarding war-debts if an effort were made at Lausanne to convince her that the creditor Powers were willing not to coerce Germany further? Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, announces that the United States 'had no connection with any Gentlemen's Agreement' between the Lausanne Powers regarding the future of war-debts." The present position, therefore, is that Lausanne has not saved Europe, it has not tackled the vital problem of reducing her heavy burden of debts; it has only managed to secure from Germany a large sum to help Austria, an arrangement which has given great satisfaction to France.

FOLLY OF PILING UP "THIS TRAGIC POLICY"

Harold Laski Denounces The Hoare Plan

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).
(By Air Mail).

LONDON, July 2.

Addressing a meeting convened by the India League in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Harold Laski analysed some of the principles laid down the previous night by Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of the India debate in the House of Commons. In the course of his speech, Mr. Laski said: "I want to put forward some concrete suggestions as to what I think could be done by a body of Englishmen and women who felt that as the masters of India in their corporate character they have some responsibility for what is happening in India—if it is possible to assume that English citizens any longer feel a sense of responsibility for what is occurring in India. Let us be quite clear what Sir Samuel Hoare said. George Lansbury, with the generosity which always distinguishes every political utterance of his—even when he speaks of Mr. Churchill he manages to be generous—has stated that Sir Samuel proposed to fight the Congress to the end. He not only proposes to fight Congress, it is clear from his manner of approach last night that he believes himself to be the winner, and on the basis of the reports that come to him, he is satisfied that since there were only 14,000 imprisoned in March and 3,000 in April, the number of those willing to go to jail in India is little by little declining and, accordingly the fight is almost over."

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS.

"I have two questions to ask. If Sir Samuel Hoare says the fight is broadly speaking over, why is it necessary again to declare a state of emergency, why is it necessary again to declare an Ordinance? And the second is, if there are these great waves of opinion coming to the support of Governmental action in India, why cannot Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons tell us of a single distinguished Indian politician who supports this policy? Not merely the politicians in jail, but even those moderate politicians like Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who are still associated with the Consultative Committee (?) in Delhi. Why is it that from all articulate Indian opinion on that comes to this country (and even the London "Times" if I may say so without irreverence, has not been distinguished by its anxiety to put the case for India in its best light) the Press here cannot show us that this opinion is in favour of what the Government is doing and is prepared to stand by the policy he represents? I suggest this reason. It is very simple Sir Samuel Hoare knows as well as most people in this room that there is no effective public opinion on his side. We are living in India on the edge of a volcano, and there is no knowing when that volcano will not burst into flame. We are doing what we have always done. There was the case of America 1775 to 1776; and of Ireland."

"It is precisely the same situation in India. One view is: If in India violence breaks out, then our business is the suppression of it for the maintenance of prestige; the Indian mind only understands the strong hand and the force of prestige. That is the ancient philosophy we have been taught for so long. Then, if there is not the kind of violence that results in imprisonments, then India is perfectly contented. And Mr. Gandhi and the others are merely a handful of people who are anxious to wield power over a multitude out of jealousy of British 'Raj'!

CHANGED OUTLOOK IN ASIA.

We do not accept that view. We believe that a change has been witnessed over the whole of the Eastern World. There is neither in India nor in China the desire to accept the rule of the white-man. They are determined for good or ill to be masters in their own houses, and we have got to come to effective terms with them. I venture to suggest that along the road Sir Samuel Hoare proposes to travel there is no effective settlement possible. Let us assume that everything goes by clockwork, as Sir Samuel Hoare assumes it will go. Let us assume that he calls his Committee. That he has these Bills submitted to it. That they are consolidated in a great measure and that they are presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and that ten Indians are brought over from time to time to consult. Let us assume that he goes through Parliament but what then?"

WHO WILL CO-OPERATE?

"Elections have got to be held under that Bill. Does Sir Samuel Hoare propose to keep every Indian political leader in jail during these elections? Does he assume that men will come forward in those circumstances who could operate such a constitution? On the other hand, if he releases them for the purpose of the elections does he imagine that exactly as with Sinn Fein in 1918 they will not sweep the country and, whoever the Viceroy will then be, say to Sir Samuel Hoare that this was a constitution made without any kind of consultation with them, that they do not accept its limitations nor its safeguards? They will be the people from whom the Viceroy of that time will have to choose his Government. To have people who deny the very foundations upon which such a statute is based!"

LEARN FROM IRISH EXPERIENCE.

"We are going to find in India a position twenty-fold like the one we are finding in Ireland today. With the European and

(Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day

Wanted an Inquiry.

The Associated Press wired from Simla on Monday that a crowd which "invaded" the Maharana of Udaipur's Palace was fired upon by the police and the military; but the message does not give any details about the incident except that the firing caused five casualties. According to another press report the people, who were led by respectable citizens of the city, went to the palace peacefully only to appeal to the Ruler to rescind his recent order imposing fresh taxation upon the people. It appears from this report that ten persons were killed on the spot by gunshot and bullet wounds, that about 80 persons were seriously injured, and that some persons who rushed in the panic towards a near-by lake were drowned in it. It is up to the Udaipur Durbar to issue a full statement immediately and to hold an inquiry into the deplorable incident. The All-India States People's Conference should also speedily move in the matter and submit a full report on the firing and the causes that led to it.

Is it Legal?

Sir Samuel Hoare is going from precedent to precedent and at his present rate he will soon make even Mr. Churchill blush. He has decided to transfer 100 "convicted terrorists" to the Andamans. The public would like to know more about these so-called "terrorists" and they should refuse to take his word at its face value. Is it not a fact that all kinds of innocent young men, some college students, have been arrested and jailed? They have not been sentenced to transportation because the trying judges did not think their offence was serious enough. Is it not obviously illegal to send these persons to the Andamans now? Perhaps it is fruitless to speak of such things to Sir Samuel, but the victims themselves must have a remedy in the High Court. We await Sir Samuel's further doings with interest.

Anti-Congress Tamasha.

The "loyalty" drive is taking strange forms in certain places. It is reported that on Sunday night at a public theatre in Delhi an extremely anti-Congress play was staged under police protection and that some persons from among the audience unfurled a National Flag and raised national slogans. Four of these latter demonstrators are said to have been immediately arrested. Probably more arrests will follow if the organisers of the play venture upon its repetition. It does not require much imagination to realise that plays like this are not likely to make the desired impression upon the public, though it is easy enough to break up a motley audience. Those who have no imagination may learn from experience that anti-Congress tamashas do not pay in any sense and only cause extreme resentment among the people.

Magisterial Vagaries.

In sentencing two ladies to six months' imprisonment each for leading a procession in connection with the 'Prisoners' Day' in Delhi, Mr. A. Isar, the trying Magistrate, trotted out a novel excuse for not giving a lighter sentence. According to the "Hindustan Times," he said: "Because you belong to a family which has taken a very prominent part in anti-Government activities, it is futile to sentence you to a shorter term." This is carrying the now familiar practice of vicarious punishment a bit too far even under the Ordinances. But as Satyagrahis themselves do not complain and the higher authorities concerned are only interested to see the Ordinance provisions sternly enforced magisterial vagaries may go on for some time unchecked. It is, therefore, the special responsibility of the public to agitate until the whole regime of repression is brought to an end.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

University Senate Invited To Find Remedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have given notice and have been permitted to move at the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, the following resolution:

"The Senate is of the opinion that the incidence of unemployment has assumed serious proportions; and therefore appoints a committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider and recommend ways and means of remedying this unemployment."

As you will agree, this is a very serious problem which cannot be considered under the present conditions in its aggregate; and hence has to be taken piecemeal. A beginning, I think, may well be made in respect of unemployment in the best educated section of the community; and the only organisation which could at all deal satisfactorily with it appears to be the University of each province. I have every hope that the resolution I have undertaken to submit to the Senate will be adopted by that body; and that substantial results may be hoped therefrom. In order, however, that the University may be enabled properly to tackle this problem it is necessary that full data should be available to the body to deal with the matter, and for that purpose I shall feel obliged if you will give publicity to this appeal to the graduates of the Bombay University, employed or unemployed, to furnish to the undersigned particulars as per the schedule hereto attached. Needless to add, that the information will be treated as absolutely confidential, since the data will be considered by numbers, the name and address being required only for the purpose of authentication.

Yours, etc.,
KHUSHAL T. SHAH.
45, Chowpatty, Bombay July 11.

Tipsy-Cake

It is awful to think that Britain will sacrifice £30,000,000 a year by the Lausanne agreement. But has done it manfully, "as the "Daily Telegraph" says, "that the United S also see the necessity of her own interest and in general world recovery."

* * *

And if Uncle Sam do up to the scratch, then demen's Agreement" desc Mr. Churchill,—that the agreement will not be ra all signatory Powers ha arrangements with their ditors, meaning, of cours rica—will come into operat save the situation.

* * *

In the meanwhile, is awaiting for a prac ponse to his demand disarmament and Brita ing it clear that there doing, so the Lausanne may be regarded as ha expired, after living enough to earn a few Mr. MacDonald on h London.

* * *

They treat Covern differently in Ireland. McNeil who is a reti Civilian, with strong for Mr. Cosgrave, has to eat humble pie. Home Member had tr our puisne Governor what would the splen Anglo-Indians have s

* * *

Delhi officials seem one better than Gujar "Loyalty" drive by st with an anti-Congress Gujarat they are still their trust in public me the Inspector-General the chief orator.

* * *

Under the imposin "Bardoli, Ten Years Area is now Loyal: Vis Chief," the "Times of ports the proceedings gathering" attended b ple—Beg pardon, 2500 "invited."

* * *

It is touching to rea the speakers condemned the Congress in no uncertain terms and regretted that they had not seen through the Congress pretences earlier." There seems to be quite a set formula for the speeches on this occasion.

* * * *

Mr. C. S. Wilson, the Police Chief, however, indulged in some original humour, of a somewhat heavy type, as becomes a high official. We doubt, however, whether his elephantine quips about the Police Superintendent and his surgical instruments to cure the disease-stricken Bardolites were much appreciated, if any of the patients happened to be present.

* * * *

We would suggest, as this worthy Police Chief has a turn for clowning that the Gujarat "Loyalty" propagandists should emulate the Delhi example and stage a play with Mr. Wilson in the chief comedy part.

* * * *

"What should be done when the Governor-General of a Dominion disobeys the directions of the Prime Minister is forming a nice topic for constitutional experts" in London, according to Reuter. Mr. de Valera will know what to do and he won't worry much over constitutional precedents either.

* * * *

There is a school in the control of the London County Council that is probably unique in the world. The chairs in the headmaster's room are so worn and rickety that the Headmaster can't sit down, a disability that everywhere else is confined to scholars, for certain painful reasons.

* * * *

We may now fitly conclude the proceedings of the day with a reference to the Village Idiot, who has presented his delighted hearers with the following solution of the problem of the day:

* * * *

"There is really no difference between Government's surrender to the co-operators and surrender to the non-co-operators. What will satisfy the substance of the demand of the co-operators will also deliver to the non-co-operators the substance of their demand."

* * * *

We hope you grasp it. It doesn't matter much if you doubt, as the Government don't mean to surrender to anyone

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M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A.,
Secretary.

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DILEMMA WHICH FACES FRANCE

THE END OF THE VERSAILLES SYSTEM

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Republic," New York:—

To remember that a Disarmament Conference is sitting at Geneva is not always easy: a healthy mind must learn to forget futilities. The fact is, however, that it has been in session for four months: it has taken not a single decision, nor does one see crystallizing within it anything that resembles the germ of a general policy or the nucleus of a collective will. No general or admiral or armament contractor, it is safe to say, sleeps restlessly because it meets. One might have hesitated to assume the worse before Sir John Simon gave his account of its work the other day to the British House of Commons. With that forensic lucidity which seems to be his one intellectual gift, he laboriously dissipated any hopes that his audience may have cherished before he rose. Trooping out into the lobbies, as he completed his survey, the Labour members met together to discuss whether they should send to Mr. Arthur Henderson a blunt intimation that he ought from the chair to denounce the Conference as a farce, and straighway quit Geneva. There was a moment in the middle of the Peace Conference when President Wilson summoned the "George Washington" to carry him home. Nothing, I suppose, will come of this impulse: Mr. Henderson, among his solid talents, does not include the gift for drama. The incident lights up none the less the bottomless pit of pessimism into which the proceedings of this Conference have cast that part of our democracy which has the will to disarm.

SATIRE ON CIVILIZATION.

What are we to make of this failure? Some explanations are easy to frame. The world's statesmen, one and all, are absorbed in economic quesaions. It would be charity to forgive a man confronted with an unbalanced budget, the cry of the unemployed and the menace of general bankruptcy, if amid these preoccupations he forgot Geneva. Or again, what faith in the constructive power and good will of civlization could survive Japan's performance in Manchuria and Shanghai? At the head of the mainly Tory Ministry of Great Britain there is, indeed, a Premier who once made great sacrifices in the cause of peace, but Mr. MacDonald is an older and more successful man than he was in 1914: two maladies assail him, glaucoma and complacency As for France, the Conference did not know how to treat M. Tardieu. Should it make the best of a bad job and compromise with him, or should it hope for his fall, and avoid in the meantime even the appearance of a decision? Confronted as it now will be with M. Herriot, it may have to realize that the more amiable address of its civilian spokesman has changed nothing in the views of the French General staff. There were, to be sure, in this Conference two able advocates of a radical policy, the Russian Communist and the Italian Fascist. But when Comrade Litvinov advocated the total abandonment of armaments, the Conference may have had the wit to read in this proposal a highly effective satire on our civilization. How much of it would survive the ruthless liquidation of all armies? Not many of the frontiers of Europe, not much of the Indian Empire, not even the existing social order. As for Signor Grandi, was he angling for a loan from America, or seeking, rather cleverly, to sow dissension among the supporters of the "status quo" in Europe?

THE REAL PROBLEM.

It is, I think, a mistake to suppose that this Conference met to consider dismarament. On that subject it can and will evade a decision, by the simple expedient of ratifying (perhaps with some insignificant modifications) the existing level of armaments. This it will describe as the limitation of armaments. The real problem that confronts the Conference is one which it has so far excluded from public debate. It must decide the future status of Germany. Is she a peer among armed Powers or a disarmed helot chained by the record of her perpetual defeat? That this was the real issue is evident when one considers the conduct both of the American and British delegations. The former British Labour government was working last year on two schemes, both of which it meant to press forward vigorously. It was ready to propose a quantitative reduction, by a general cut of 25 per cent. in the budgets of the fighting services. I failed to discover whether allowance would be made for the fall by much more than this percentage in the prices of everything that armies and fleets must buy. Beyond this it would work for what is now called qualitative disarmament.

The Treaty of Versailles had forbidden Germany warships of over 10,000 tons, submarines, big guns, tanks, military airplanes, a general staff and conscription. The Foreign Office lacked the daring to suggest the abandonment of these clauses. But Germany might be greatly comforted, it thought, if others also could be induced to forgo some of these things. Big battleships? Conscription! General Staffs? Hardly that: one must not ask too much. But submarines are nasty things; so also are bombing planes. Besides, the French specialize in them. The plan was, then, for a 25-per cent. cut in the budget which, if not neutralized by the drop in prices, would fall mainly on such things as submarines and fighting airplanes. Throw in big guns and tanks; and might not Germany feel that she had made substantial progress towards equality? In five years the Conference would meet again: hope would grow and Hiter dwindle.

INSINCERE NONSENSE.

These were the Labour government's ideas—not very bold or very logical or perfectly disinterested ideas, but they meant well to Germany. In its comfortable English way, it dimly grasped Germany's position, and knew that a total refusal to meet it would spell the end of the Republic and the crash of the Versailles system. So things stood when Mr. MacDonald decided to destroy his old party. With it, along with free trade, the first half of the programme went to the discard. Sir John Simon quietly brushed aside the notion of quantitative disarmament in his first speech: a Tory majority would not tolerate it. But at the Foreign Office, in the bosoms of permanent officials, the other idea survived. Professional diplomatists care nothing on its merits for disarmament, but they do know when a desperate Power must be humoured. Polonius was an old inhabitant of Downing Street; in that dark lane one says everything by "indirection." It would not do, with the French and the Poles and the Czechs listening, to plead Germany's case directly. Accordingly we have been treated to some rather meaningless argument about "qualitative disarmament," and the specially "offensive" character of submarines, big guns and tanks. That is to trifle. There is no necessary connection between the tactical offensive and "aggression," in the moral or political sense of the term. One may break the Kellogg Pact flagrantly with guns of a fairly small caliber, and with armoured cars that run on wheels instead of caterpillars. And equally, if one is morally innocent, one may find even submarines useful for defense. Geneva listened to much insincere nonsense on this subject, but it knew very well what it meant. It meant the whittling down of the armament clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

SUBMARINES.

This well intentioned but timid plan looks like failing. The French will not abandon submarines: at the most they may agree to cease building the bigger types, of which the utility is doubtful. Why should they make this sacrifice? Neither America nor Britain will scrap big battleships. No restrictions that can emerge from this debate can conceivably satisfy Germany's demand. She has little interest in the caliber of guns as such. She asks for equality, and from Geneva she will not get it—not even such a timid approach to it as might have quieted the tamer parties before Hitler's rise.

The drama of this Conference is yet to come. It must face this issue in plain words. German statesmen and German soldiers, speaking on their own soil, have said very quietly and without bluster that unless the victors disarm down to Germany's level, she will liberate herself from the shackles of the Treaty. One need not take this to mean that she will indulge in an orgy of spending—she has not got the money for that—or that she will return to conscription, though that is in the Hitlerite programme. But she will undoubtedly equip herself with a few things that the Treaty forbids or she will break the Treaty by accepting the forbidden short-service recruits to the Reichswehr.

NERVOUSNESS.

It is not that she greatly values these things, or intends to use them: she revolts against the intolerable humiliation of her parian status: she is nervous, moreover, at the spectacle of an armed and irresponsible Poland at her doors. The Republican parties might have been content to accept a compromise as an earnest of good intentions: they dare not do it with Hitlerism both rampant and crescent. In 1919 the victors were, in vengeful retrospect, disarming the Germany of the Hohenzollerns: what in fact they disarmed and humiliated was the Republic. Its very life is now at stake. It may perhaps survive, but on two conditions: its sober leaders must stop the growth of Hitlerism by themselves washing out both reparations and the disarmament clauses of the Treaty. This might become, with the consent and collaboration of the rest of Europe, a gesture of reconciliation: failing this consent, it will be a quasi-revolutionary act.

IN A FIX.

France in this situation faces a dilemma. Either she must accept potential equality in arms with Germany, backed by a superiority in population and industrial technique, or else she must face the world with a repudiation on her side also of all restrictions, and risk bankruptcy in the effort to surpass Germany's equipment. The former course, after these years of organized panic, is barely conceivable: it might just become possible if the two neighbours could embark on a wholehearted policy of economic collaboration, throw down tariff walls and work together for the consolidation of all Europe. The latter course is hardly easier. It would split M. Herriot's party, and drive the Socialists into opposition. Nor can France afford even her present level of armaments if she is to be deprived of reparations. A long moratorium she might endure, provided that she could feed her armaments industry with the proceeds of a loan based on the certainty of future, even if distant, reparations. But if Germany's payments will never be resumed, France cannot from her own resources pay for armaments upon the present, to say nothing of a greater scale—that, incidentally, is an aspect of the debt question which Senator Borah and those who think with him have hardly considered. It is not true that the cancellation of debts would foster armaments. Reparations, so-called, no longer pay for the repair of devastation. That is already paid in full. Reparations are now the basis of the French military budget.

HERRIOT'S PLAN.

How M. Herriot, balancing between his own inclinations towards the Right-Center and his party's preference for a Socialist alliance, will solve this dilemma, I will not attempt to guess. It may break his ministry and lead to a period of acute instability in French politics. For my own part, I do not believe that this German question can be solved by the half-hearted Anglo-American formula of "qualitative disarmament." It can be solved within the framework of an honest and general disarmament, and not otherwise. But to exclude monster battleships from the list of offensive arms which we are prepared to sacrifice is merely to invite the merciless ridicule of continental Europe. There were two roads to an honest disarmament, one or both of which the Conference might have followed. It might have adopted the Russian compromise plan of graduated cuts ranging from 5 per cent. for the smallest states up to 50 per cent. for the Great Powers; there is some slight guarantee against aggression in an approach to equality. With this it might have contrived some attempt to organize collective security. On the day when the Powers regard their vestigial armaments as contributions to the general good, the entire psychology of militarism will be changed. Four months of this deplorable Conference have served only to demonstrate that all these roads are closed. There is no will to disarm. To that fact one can adjust oneself: it is not precisely novel. But the German problem remains, and it spells the end of an epoch and the liquidation of the Versailles system.

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MOHAMMAD ALI MEMORIAL TRUST

Society Opens High School At Beawar

(From A Correspondent)
AJMER, July 9.

The inauguration ceremony of the Mohammad Ali Memorial High School, Beawar, was performed by Mr. C. E. Gibson, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer yesterday.

The proceedings commenced with recitation from the Holy Quran, after which the President of the School, Mr. Mirza Abbul Qadir Beg, read his address in the course of which he paid a tribute to the work of the Mission High School which is now taken over by the Mohammad Ali Memorial Trust Society to be maintained as the Mohammad Ali Memorial High School, Beawar. He also referred to the patriotism of Maulana Mohammad Ali and introduced the staff of the school.

Mr. Gibson in his reply appreciated the service rendered by the Mission and the decision of the Mohammad Ali Memorial Trust Society, Ajmer, to carry on the work of the school under a new name. He appreciated the selection of the staff and the decision of the Society to retain the services of the serviceable and useful members of the staff who served the school under the management of the Mission. Mr. Gibson hoped the audience will follow the example of Seth Abdul Latif in helping the school and declared the school open.

The ceremony closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibson, proposed by Mr. Shamsad Ali, principal of the school.

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Economic Renaissance Of Asia

Opportunity For Concerted Action

Sir Hari Singh Gour who is at present touring in the Far East delivered during his stay in Tokyo an address on the "Economic Evolution of Asia" before an audience of over 6,000 persons in the Tokyo Auditorium. The address was given under the joint auspices of the Japan Economic Federation, the Industry Club of Japan and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Sir Hari Singh observed in thecourse of his exhaustive survey of the present economic progress of Asiatic countries.—

The subject of the few words I have to address to you to-day is the Economic Evolution of Asia. I need hardly point out that Asia is the oldest civilised continent in the two hemispheres, and the economic life of the Eastern countries began centuries, if not thousands of years, before it began in the Western countries. But we have now to think of the evolution of the economic life of Asia, because owing to causes to which I shall briefly refer in a few moments, Asia has lagged behind in the application of science to everyday life, which Europe has been applying for the last 150 or 200 years.

WHEN ASIA LED

Before the discovery of steam and its utilisation through the medium of machinery, Asia was the leader in the economic field. Her goods were exported in large quantities to the Venetian markets, and her argosies went further west filled with the merchandise of the East and the Far East. But while Asia remained content with handicrafts and cottage industries, the West, impelled by a necessity for the utilisation of mechanical power, used that in an increasing measure, with the result that in within a few years Europe became the mistress of the economic field throughout the world.

AND HER PRESENT POSITION

The European countries, having secured this advantage over Asia, have utilised it for a great profit to themselves, and, let me add, incidentally to the great profit and advantage of the entire world. But Asia has remained dormant for long centuries, and it is only within the last thirty or forty years that your country awakened to the necessity of utilising Western methods for the purpose of obtaining material wealth, and in this respect Japan will always have a place as the pioneer in the economic renaissance in Asia.

But so long as Japan stands alone it will have an uphill fight against the great Western interests that have grown up during the last hundred years or so, and it is, therefore, only right and proper that there should be some economic renaissance of the whole of Asia, so that the balance may be redressed, and every country may receive the benefit to which its industries, its intelligence, its application, and its national characteristics entitle it.

It is all the more necessary if we cast our eyes backwards to the lessons that the Great War has taught and the problems to which it has given rise. Take, for example, the economic history of the world before 1914 and the economic history since the conclusion of the Great War in 1918. Before 1914 there was a great struggle for supremacy in the industrial and commercial field between the various nations, and whatever were the ostensible causes of the Great War, the underlying ones were more economic than political. This is a fact now universally recognised by the writers of the history of that great conflict.

The Great War was fought for the "liberation of the world," but has there been that promised liberation, or is there, indeed, any possibility of that universal peace or the arrival of the millennium, personal freedom, or economic freedom, for which the Great War was waged?

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IDEALISM

That great idealist, President Wilson, when he drew the sword on the side of the allies, declared that he was fighting against Germany because he wanted to end war for all time and give all nations the right of self-determination. It was that high and noble ideal which gave rise to an international organisation of which you have heard so much in recent years, the great League of Nations, formed for the purpose of placating all interests, allaying all suspicions, and working out a plan for world peace. But that noble idealism and its child have not sufficed to allay the suspicions that existed in the minds of the Western nations, and in spite of the committees and conferences, plans for disarmament and the limitation of armaments, there is a subterranean preparation going on which may result in a world wide conflagration greater and more disastrous than history has yet recorded.

It has been said by responsible statesmen in Europe that if we started with a clean slate, by writing off all debts and limiting all reparations, the world would be anchored into an assured peace. But if this was done, what would be the result? Can we be sure that it would be a precursor of the universal peace for which the world is longing, or would it not give a fresh impetus to the nations to arm themselves for another war with just those added resources which would be placed at their disposal by the method suggested by the world economists?

PROBLEMS WHICH FACE US

The Great War has ended, but look at the problems with which our present generation is faced, problems as great and as momentous as the War ever gave rise to—world wide depression and the demoralisation of the currencies of all nations, creating recurring deficits in their budgets and the adoption of heroic measures for the purpose of balancing them. The tariff wall are being made higher, and new tariff walls are being erected around industries which are thought to be starving for protection.

A new economic problem has come to the forefront, owing to the policy of a great nation that has declared war on capitalism all over the world, and is steadfastly following the system of proletarian rule and proletarian aggrandisement.

FOUR CONFLICTING THEORIES

You have therefore now in the economic field four conflicting theories—capitalism, socialism, or labour, individualism, and communism. In its destructive effect upon the economic life of the nations, the interplay of these four forces is likely to create more human suffering that the Great War itself created. There is no possibility of any reconciliation between these four fighting forces, because they are all inspired by an idealism which admits of no compromise and will not admit defeat. If any one or two of them should succeed, the result would cause far more devastation to the entire world than the four years of conflict on the battle fields of Europe have been able to produce upon Europe and Asia.

The over-production of the primary necessities of life by the development of industrialism, fostered by the intensification and multiplication of machinery originally intended for the purpose of producing and accelerating the production of the munitions of war and now turned to industrial purposes, has created a world situation of over-production, and this is one of the causes of the present world depression. The movement of the yellow metal, which for centuries had been recognised as the international medium of exchange from the East to the West, and its sterilisation in the coffers of the two great nations, the United States of America and France, has aggravated the problem already made serious by the result of the War.

END TO INDIVIDUAL ACTION

The cumulative effect of all these forces and of all these facts shows very clearly to the thinkers as well as to the politicians that the days for individual action are gone, and what is now required is internationalism and concerted international action. England, once a great industrial country and indeed the workshop of the world, living in splendid insular isolation, now feels its position of helplessness because of that very isolation, and so does and will Japan. That internationalism and combined action is not only necessary but imperative, is shown by the convening of what is popularly known as the Ottawa Conference of the various units of the British Commonwealth, which will meet in July.

I have therefore shown to you that, apart from racial affinity and racial reasons, the prospect of the future is gloomy enough, but when added to it there is a certain amount of vested right created by reason of race and age or precedent, we find the future gloomier still.

Coming as I do from the great country of India, I feel that my country stands to gain a great deal by emulating the example of your country, because your country has led the way to all Asia in the economic development of its resources.

(To Be Continued.)

WOMEN'S SUCCESS AT CAMBRIDGE

Several Blues In The Honours Lists

CAMBRIDGE, (By Mail.)

The final lists of Tripos examination results were published at Cambridge the other day.

They included both parts of the Classical, Theological, Law, History and Modern and Medieval Languages Triposes; Part II of the Economics; and Part I of the English.

Among the prizes awarded upon the Tripos Examination results women figured prominently in Natural Sciences. Miss A. M. Rayner (Girton College) shared the Wiltshire Prize for proficiency in geology with R. H. S. Robertson (Caius College); and Miss C. Richardson (Newnham College) was awarded the Harkness Scholarship in the same subject.

The Frank Smart prizes for botany and zoology were awarded to D. H. Valentine (St. John's) and L. E. R. Picken (Trinity) respectively.

MR. PENNINGTON'S SUCCESS.

In the Law Tripos, V. M. C. Pennington (Trinity), who was the only man last year to gain a first class, Division I, in Part I, has repeated his success this year and is placed alone in Class I, Division I of Part I of the same Tripos.

Mr. Pennington was educated at Penarth College and Cathedral School, Hereford, before coming into residence at Trinity College, and proceeds to his B.A. degree with honours.

In Part I of the Law Tripos A Johnian, G. L. Williams, who also comes from the West Country, having been educated at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth is placed alone in Class I, Division I.

It is rather remarkable that not a single student, man or woman, has been able to pass first-class in the second part of the Economics Tripos. This is a most difficult tripos to take, and usually the goal of undergraduates with advanced political leanings.

One of the examiners was the New Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations, Mr. John Hilton, M.A. formerly a secretary at the Ministry of Labour.

ATHLETIC MEN'S HONOURS.

Academic in conjunction with athletic distinction has not been very noticeable in the higher spheres of the Tripos successes, but honours have been gained by a number of Blues of various categories, including:—

Association Football: J. E. E. Maclaren (Christ's).

Cricket. K. Farnes (Pembroke).

Athletics: J. St. L. Thornton (Pembroke), E. I. Akeroyd (Emmanuel) and F. T. Horan (Trinity Hall).

Hockey: C. A. Lane, (Fitz-william House), A.D. Hewan (Clare), P. Hazell (Trinity) and J. W. S. Hardie (Trinity).

Lawn Tennis: A. Madan Mohan (Emmanuel).

Swimming: J. C. Newbold (Trinity).

Boxing: F. D. G. O'Dwyer (Jesus) and J. M. Ranking (Pembroke), the University coxswain.

The new Indian President of the Union Society, S. S. Dhavan (Emmanuel) gains honours in the second part of the Law Tripos.

PANDIT KUNZRU'S PLEA FOR INTENSE SWADESHI

Throw Yourself Heart And Soul Into It, He Says.

BOMBAY, Monday.

"There should be a mere sympathetic and intensive form of Swadeshi propaganda." This opinion was expressed to-day by Pandit H. Kunzru speaking at a meeting held at the Hall of the Theosophical Society under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation.

It was true, he said, that there was a strong campaign in favour of Swadeshi, but he wanted a more intensive campaign and suggested that a band of young men should go about from house to house and impressed the importance of encouraging Swadeshi articles.

Women, according to him, should show more sympathy and co-operation and should carry on Swadeshi propaganda. He wanted the Government to issue appeals to all to patronise only Indian goods, but he did not expect to get any such response from the Government.

Referring to the attitude of the Government to Swadeshi Leagues, Pandit Kunzru sounded a note of warning and said that in case the Government banned the Swadeshi Leagues, the whole country would protest any such high-handed action. The Government, he stated, could take action against any particular Swadeshi League if they had evidence to prove that it was carrying on unlawful activities.

Concluding he said, "Throw yourself heart and soul into the Swadeshi movement."

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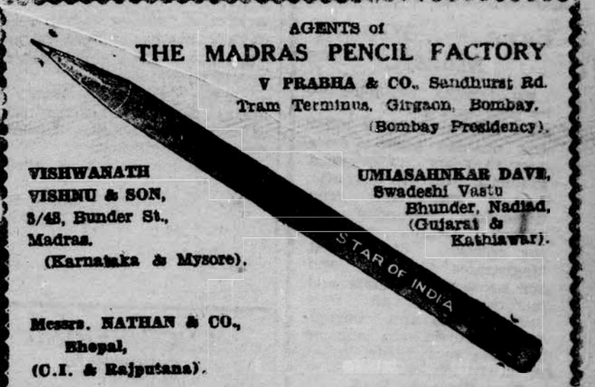

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Shood 10, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 10, 1301.
Muslim—Rahilava 8, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 8m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—6.27, 16-06.
Lowtide—12.08.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th July 2h. 36m. a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 12m. p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Stock Erchange annual meeting, 1-30 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, July 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Man I Killed" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Flood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Monte Carlo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"New Adventures of Get-rich Quick Wallingford". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Flying High". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Age for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lawful Larceny." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Broadway Hoofer". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
SUPER CINEMA—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7 9 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet." Daily at 6 p.m. only.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-0 noon, Selection of Indian gramaphone records. 7-0 p.m., Instrimental Music, Mahomed Khan Surpahar Solo. M. Husni Egyptian Dance Music. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION:—The First quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building Dalal Street, Fort), to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FORT CO-OP. INSTITUTE:—The eighth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Monday (25th inst.), at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION:—Members of the Association will meet to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Association Rooms, to congratulate Mr. N. J. Shah on his election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Senate of the University of Bombay.

MISSING MILL-WORKER FOUND.

The Secretary of the Lalbaug Relief Committee writes:—
The Lalbaug Relief Committee was able to trace Gopi Shiva Malandker, weaver working in the Moon-Mill Shivadi who had been missing since June 28. He was found safe at Kurla and was atonce sent to his relatives.

GUARDS FOR BUILDINGS.

Mr. B. S. Tagore, a retired Ex-military Agent, informs us that he has several well qualified able bodied ex-military men who are willing to serve as watchmen guards, etc for Public Buildings Temples, Mosques, etc., during these troublous times for a very moderate remuneration. If any one heeds his services he can be seen at 41, Jumna Building, Dhobi Talao.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN "B" WARD:—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Masjid Bridge on Thursday (14th inst.), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Ranpura" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4.0 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Polk" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

ANNIVERSARY OF BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE:—Under the auspices the Janjira C. K. P. Samajika Sangha Bombay, the anniversary of Baji Prabhu Deshpande will be celebrated at the Indian Education Society's Girls High School, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) under the presidentship of Mr. M. U. Donde, Principal, Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School when Messrs. V. G. Tamhane, V. R. Pradhan, Poet Haje and V. R. Pradhan will address the meeting, which is open to the public.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

Shareholders Moan The Plight Of Investors

TATA STEEL COMPANY MEETING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., held this afternoon at Bombay House, culminated in a partial victory to the shareholders, as the directors had to declare a dividend of Re. 1 per share in favour of the second preference shareholders, besides Rs. 9 per share already sanctioned in favour of the first preference shareholders, by making certain amendments in the statement of accounts ending 31st March 1932.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. B. Sklatwala, Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—
You are no doubt aware of the many difficulties with which industry in general has been faced during the past year and you know that the steel industry in particular has had its full share of those difficulties. In spite of constantly falling prices, India's consumption last year of steel of the kinds which your Company makes was less than 40 per cent of the consumption in 1927-28. Even by comparison with so bad a year as 1930-31, the consumption fell by 25 per cent. Every class of product has shared in this fall, but it was the greatest in respect of rails, which our Works have been equipped to produce in largest quantity. I trust you will agree with me that in such circumstances it must be satisfactory to the shareholders that we were able to sell practically the same quantity of steel in India as in any previous year. In 1927-28 we supplied only about 26 per cent of India's requirements of our kinds of steel; in 1930-31 we supplied about 48 per cent.; but in 1931-32 we supplied over 62 per cent.

Continuing he said that the average prices realised at the Works (after providing for freights) for bars, plates and structural sections were Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per ton lower than in the previous year, and the average price for black sheets was also lower, although the fall was not so great. The price of both British and Continental galvanized sheets fell to such an extent that their average net price in 1931-32 was only Rs. 5 per ton higher than in 1930-31 and was more than Rs. 2 per ton lower than in 1929-30. In addition to the reductions in the prices of steel they had also been affected by corresponding reductions in the prices of pig iron in the foreign markets in which almost all the surplus production had to be sold. The average realisation for pig iron had fallen by about Rs. 7 per ton from the average for 1930-31, with the result that profits on pig iron, which in the past had been the useful item in the net profit of the year had almost disappeared.

RETRENCHMENT IN STAFF.

Their largest single group of expenditure was that connected with labour and staff. In that group they had made a total reduction of expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs by comparison with the previous year, in spite of the fact that wage rates had not been reduced for any man drawing less than Rs. 250 per month. The saving had been effected by a substantial reduction in the number of covenanted men and reductions in their rates of pay and bonus, by the almost complete elimination of overtime, by a reduction in the amount of contract work and by a reduction in the number of men employed, which was effected mainly by the steady application of the policy of not filling vacancies which occurred in their usual way.

In addition to the above economies, on comparing this year's profit and loss account with that for 1930-31, it would be noted that the Head Office expenses and charges were reduced by about Rs. 1½ lakhs. Their profits were also assisted by a fall of Rs. 3½ lakhs in the expenditure on interest.

FALL IN PRICES.

They estimated that the fall in their realized net prices of finished steel this year, as compared with the last, led to a reduction in the profits of the Company of about Rs. 48 lakhs. Similarly, the fall in the price of pig iron, as compared with the last year, resulted in a reduction of their profits by 12 lakhs. In other words, if prices had remained even at the same low level as that of 1930-31, they would have realised Rs. 60 lakhs more than they had done. They had to make an extraordinary payment of Rs. 7,25,000 out of the profits of the current year to the Raneegunge Coal Association. The fact that the net financial result of the year's working was only Rs. 18 lakhs below that of the last year in spite of these factors, was due in the main to the economy campaign which had resulted in a saving of approximately Rs. 60 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

NO FORECAST POSSIBLE.

"You will no doubt realise the grave uncertainties of the present outlook and will not expect me to forecast the developments of the current year. I can only say that since the end of 1931-32 prices have fallen still further, until a position has been reached in which the export price (measured in gold) of Continental bars about a month ago was only 40 per cent of the corresponding price in 1931, the internal prices in all the leading countries are higher than the export prices. Production in Europe and America is at so low a level as to make it difficult to foresee an early return to reasonable prices. In the first three months of 1932 production in the United States was less than 25 per cent of the capacity, in Germany it was about 30 per cent. of capacity, in the United Kingdom about 45 per cent and in France about 50 per cent. Only in Belgium and Luxemburg is the production similar to the 70 per cent of capacity which we are approximating. The main European countries alone could probably produce 25 million tons of steel a year more than is being produced at the present rates of operation. This unemployed capacity is pressing on the market and it can hardly be anticipated that any very large proportion of it will be restored to activity in the near future."

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, in moving a condolence resolution, on the death of Sir Dorab Tata on June 3, said that in him the Company had suffered a great loss, as he took deep and constant interest in the development of the Company.

Mr. N.M. Dumasia, referring to Sir Dorab as a great Indian, great nationalist and great benefactor, opined that his secret of success in life was his great honesty of purpose.

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani observed that it was a misfortune that the "Steel King" of India was no more.

Mr. Saklatwala then, formally moved the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1932.

DIVIDEND FOR 2ND PREFERENCE SHARES.

After two speakers made some suggestions, Mr. N.M. Dumasia said that the Company was living on the protection afforded by the Government. He requested the Directors to declare a small dividend in favour of second preference shareholders, and thus follow the example of the late Sir Dorab Tata, who declared a dividend of Re. 1 per share under similar circumstances in 1922. The speaker opined that the Directorate of eleven was more than adequate in these days of depression.

ON STARVATION RATIONS.

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani said that for the last eight years, the second preference shareholders were kept on starvation rations. He requested the Directors to declare a dividend of Rs. 2|8 per share.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia regretted that the directors did not pay personal attention to the affairs of the Company. He paid a warm tribute to the services rendered by Mr. A.R. Dalal in carrying out retrenchment. The speaker urged that the Directors should put into effect the recommendation of Sir Padamji Ginwala to publish quarterly or half-yearly reports of the work done by the Company.

PLIGHT OF INVESTORS.

Proceeding Mr. Kapadia deplored the plight of the investors in Bombay. The protection given by the Government should really mean for the investors, because unless their interests were looked after, no capital would be forthcoming for the expansion of the industries.

At this stage the Directors adjourned to consider the question of declaring dividend in favour of second preference shareholders.

The Directors, in the course of their consultations, which lasted for about 45 minutes, decided to meet the wishes of the second preference shareholders by paying them one rupee per share instead of their demand for Rs. 2|8 per share. To make proper adjustments, the Directors had to amend the following items in the statement of accounts:—

(a) Rs. 2,59,126-0-2 being additions during the year to repairs and renewals account be deleted.

(b) Rs. 3,97,976-5-7 being additions during the year to sinking and other funds be deleted.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,67,246-13-4 shown as unclaimed dividends be reduced by Rs. 1,24,199-10-2 and the latter amount be transferred to profit and loss account.

(d) Rs. 97,695 being provision this year for depreciation on account of colliery block be deleted and credited to profit and loss account.

(e) Rs. 2,00,000 be added to the sum of Rs. 76,00,000 being depreciation for blocks other than colliery to make a total of Rs. 78,00,000 as required by the stipulation with the Government.

When the above amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1932 was made by Sir Pheroze Sethna and was seconded by Mr. P.D. Shamdasani, the shareholders adopted it with acclamations for securing a partial victory.

After the dividends were duly declared, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir M. Visvesvaraya, retiring Directors, were re-elected. The meeting re-appointed Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., and S. B. Billimoria & Co., as Auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated after proceedings lasted for more than four hours.

KAMATIPURA FIRING ECHO

Six Hindus Convicted

MUSLIMS FINED FOR DEFYING CURFEW ORDER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lallu Ramanna and five other Hindus from Kamatipura, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court Mazagaon, for taking part in rioting.

The prosecution case was Sergeant Flood, who was on riot duty on the evening of July 3, received information that there was serious rioting going on in the 8th lane, Kamatipura. He with a section of armed police, rushed to the scene and found that stone and sodawater bottles were being hurled at each other by the rival parties. He fired three shots and it had the desired effect and rioters began to run helter-skelter. The police chased some of the rioters and the above accused, who rushed into a building, were arrested in a room.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence plea was that the accused did not take any part in the rioting but were in their respective rooms when the rioting took place. The police who rushed into the building arrested them while they were sitting in their rooms.

The Magistrate accepting the plea of the sixth accused who said that he was sick and was lying in his ped acquitted him and finding the other six guilty sentenced them ts above.

"STOLEN PROPERTY"

Muslim Sentenced To Pay Rs. 30 Fine

The Pydhonie Police arrested on June 3, Madho Doulatya and Deoji Krishna in their room at Nagdevi Street on certain information received, that they were in posession of stolen property during the recent riots. The police found in the room two and half bags full of charcoal.

After hearing the prosecution evidence the Magistrate discharged the first accused and found the second accused guilty of being in posession of stolen property.

NO FLOGGING.

Before passing the sentence the Magistrate and Mr. Goverdhandas the defence Counsel had a discussion regarding the sentence. The Magistrate suggested that he was inclined to give the accused some flogging and let him off. The defence Counsel pleaded that such a practice, which was in force in bygone days, was abandoned by all civilised corntries, as it was considered a savage one. The Magistrate agreed with him and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

YOUNG AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY

Out To Study Philosophies Of The World

BOMBAY, July 12.

Two young Americans, W. Land and C. Edmonds, who left New York two years ago, on a world tour, arrived here yesterday. They are studying the philosophy and psychology of the various peoples of the world, and have left to join Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's University in Bengal.

While in Italy, they made a trip in a small six-meter boat from Capri to Sicily—a distance of about 300 miles. On their way back round the Calabrian coast—famous for bandits—their boat was wrecked near Tropea. They were picked up by some fishermen, who seemed to be very hospitable and who gave them food and drinks and lodgings for the night. But when they woke up the next morning, all their belongings including passports had vanished. They had to pawn their gold rings and watches to get over to Rome.—A.P.

FOLLY OF PILING UP "THIS TRAGIC POLICY"

(Continued from Page 6.)

American problems which we have to-day, is it really worthwhile to pile up this tragic policy which Sir Samuel Hoare is trying to impose? I suggest our business is to do—before it is too late—what we did in Ireland—when it was too late. I suggest that we should release all political prisoners who have not been guilty of acts of violence. I suggest we should get in touch with the Congress Party and press for a resumption of the negotiations which were begun when Mr. Gandhi was in London. When Mr. Gandhi left London, he was as eager for the continuance of negotiations as any one. I do not say he was hopeful—nobody who has been in negotiation with Sir Samuel Hoare could be hopeful."

GANDHI REPRESENTS REALITY.

"I myself have had grave differences of opinion with Mr. Gandhi and I do not think that Mr. Gandhi is the easiest of people with whom to negotiate. The combination of saint and Jesuit is an arresting combination, but Mr Gandhi has a place greater than Sir Samuel Hoare in the national esteem in India. He represents a reality that we cannot afford to ignore and the policy we adopted towards Mr. Gandhi was a policy of fatuity.

I should like to see the withdrawal of all the Ordinances. May I say that anyone who has specialised in Indian constitutional law will know that under the Indian Penal Code there is no power that is not already in the possession of the Government to deal with any situation, and to resort to Ordinance is to outrage the self-esteem and self-respect of a great people. The exception is when you are dealing with cases of assassination. I have no sort of use for those who engage themselves in a policy of terrorism. I know how easy it is to be stimulated into that sense of indignation which has its outcome in terrorism, but it is so fatuous. I have seen in India how the feeling of almost childish people can be worked upon by those who are engaged in terrorism. It is multiplying the difficulties of Indians themselves and I should be prepared when I am shown that terrorism had reached sufficient proportions to give the Government of Bengal power to cope with the situation if they could. Sir Samuel Hoare last night was a little difficult about the Ordinances."

CONGRESS MOSLEMS MUST BE CONSULTED.

"Consultation" in the hands of this National Government does not quite mean what we mean by "consultation." My friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is a very eminent man. So is Mr. Sastri and so is Mr. Jayakar. But I doubt that they represent in India any weight of public opinion. I suggest they represent only a handful of people in the great cities. To rely on them, admirable as they are, is a great mistake. To rely on many of those who came representing the Moslem community is, I suggest, unjust and unfair. I know the Moslems of India through the students of the Universities of this country, and I say with some emphasis that there is great distinction between those who run the Moslem League and the young Moslems. I want consultation not merely with the Moslems who came to London on the last occasion, but the Congress Moslems on the one side and the younger Moslems on the other also. I want this to be made real, and I want the British Government to do one step further. One of the very roots of the struggle in India—and I say this with ex-Civil Servants present—is the inability of the Indian bureaucracy to part with the power which they possess. They do not believe in the fitness of the Indian to govern himself; they do not believe in the possibility of the experiment to which we are moving."

WHAT A SINGLE BILL MEANS.

As a student of documents I am used to scrutinising words with great narrowness. Reading what Sir Samuel Hoare said last night, I was impressed with the remark that a single statute was to be passed, but I read into it two possibilities. Namely, that if the Indian Princes were unwilling over a considerable period to come into the Federation with all its implications, that part of the Statute dealing with Provincial Autonomy might go into operation, the Central Part waiting until a sufficient body of Princes had associated with the Federation. I venture to prophesy that unless a Labour Government is in power India will get out of such a scheme of Provincial Autonomy, but I doubt very seriously—in the absence of goodwill on the part of the Princes—and I am not a believer in the Princes' desire for a democratic government for India—a larger central experiment will be tried.

The great mistake of the Labour Party has been to be ignorant about India, to be careless about India, to be so pre-occupied with internal affairs to think that international problems will take care of themselves. The future of the working class in this country depends on the future of the working class in India and we must realise that every obligation to ourselves is an obligation to them. Year by year, I tell my students that the greatest observation ever made was that by Burke: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the greatest virtue and a great Empire and little minds go ill together." We have tried the little minds and the Empire is ceasing to exist. Why do we not try the policy of magnanimity?

Bombay's Leading Talkie House. THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WILLIAM HAINES
LEILA HYAMS
Also A Sporting Special on Tennis
W. TILDEN in "VOLLEY & SMASH."

THE RIALTO
Musical Hit & Comedy at 4 & 6-30 p.m. only.
FLYING HIGH
9 Parts.
LAUREL & HARDY
4 Parts.

Next Attraction at THE CAPITOL—Plans open.

A GREAT SHOW
COMING TO
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
PICTURE REPRODUCTION OF SINCLAIR LEWIS' NOVEL THAT WON
NOBEL PRIZE
AN EXPERIENCE THAT RANKS WITH THE MOST THRILLING—THE MOST INSPIRING EVER KNOWN TO MAN.
RONALD COLMAN
IN
ARROW SMITH
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE AND CO., OR AT THE THEATRE—PHONE NO. 41561.
THREE SHOWS DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

MOSCOW RETURNED INDIAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested this evening Prajamitra Palan alias Bomankantal Naga Lingam under Emergency Powers Ordinance, Section III. The man is believed to be a well-known communist of Secunderabad and has tavelled extensively in Russia and other foreign countries.

It is stated that the man recently returned from Russia being trained in the Moscow University for Oriental Training.

TWO HAWKERS ASSAULTED

A Chira Bazar Incident

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four persons were arrested this evening by the Princess Street Police in connection with the assault on two Muslims at Chira Bazar. They were going along the road at about 1:30 p. m. today when half-a-dozen Hindus came from behind and assaulted them One of the victims was a hawker.

They were removed to the G. T. Hospital. One of them was detained while the other was allowed to go after being treated.

Except for these two cases of assault there was complete peace in the City.

PATHE CINEMA
EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
BILLIE DOVE
IN
The Age For Love

MARATHI STAGE CELEBRITES AT LAW

Sawai Gandharva's Pleader's Statement

Mr. M. S. Lakshminarayan Rao, High Court Vakil, Hyderabad pleader for Mr. Sawayi Gandharwa writes in the course of a letter:

I have to draw your attention to the article headed "Marathi Stage Celebrities in Nazam's Court". To be accurate the Court is not the Nizam's Court. The suit was filed in the British Administered Areas Court. Next, the headnote "Sawai Gandharwa apologies to Hirabai Barodkar" is not true and is misleading. In fact the pleader for Hirabai Barodkar and others asked that Mr. R. G. Kundlikar alias Sawai Gandharwa should tender an apology but this demand was not complied with. Tarabai alone was present in court that day and was asked to sign the compromise petition in the presence of the Munsiff before whom the case was pending. The suit was compromised after the payment of the money.

For Carrying Lethal Weapons

Two Hindus who were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Sunday last with heavy sticks in their hands were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each or suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment each for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER.

Six Muslims all arrested at Bhangy Bazar on the Parel Road last night for loitering in the street after 10 p.m. in contravention of the Curfew Order were all found guilty. The sentences awarded to them ranged from a fine of Rs. 5, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to Rs. 30 in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932

THANKS TO HOARE

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's fighting speech before the Welfare of India League should convince Sir Samuel Hoare and the supporters of his policy in India, that so far as the Liberals are concerned the Government can expect no co-operation from that quarter, except on terms of self-respect. The position of the Liberals is obvious. They offered to co-operate with the Government in face of public protests and even obloquy, because they believed rightly or wrongly, that they were going to achieve freedom of India by their own methods. They set much store by the promises of the Premier, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and now they find themselves badly let down by Sir Samuel Hoare's complete reversal of the Irwin policy. The time had thus come for them to pursue their own way and to rally to the help of the country all the dissonant political elements if possible. Turn where they will they see no change of heart, which the Mahatma thought was the first essential for the two countries to arrive at a better understanding. Sir Samuel Hoare and men of his persuasion have been misled into exaggerating the differences between the political parties in India, but, as Mr. Chintamani said, they were mostly differences of methods and not of goal, for even communalists will not be fully satisfied until they see India a free nation.

THEIR OWN INVENTION.

As we have repeatedly said we attach no sanctity to the Round Table Conference, but to the principle, which the Round Table Conference method represents, of equality in discussion and decision as between Indian and British representatives. It is on that principle that the co-operation of Liberals was extended and now that it has been taken away, the Government cannot expect their further co-operation. Conference methods may be cumbersome but the Government purposely made them so by nominating a host of obscure reactionaries representing various fancy claims and thus making it thoroughly unwieldy. The Government constituted the Conference and devised the methods by which it should work and it does not become even Sir Samuel Hoare now to revile these methods and throw the Conference overboard.

INSINCERITY EXPOSED.

Mr. Chintamani did well in exposing the hollowness and insincerity of Sir Samuel's speeches. In frankly declaring his belief that the Secretary of State has no intention of parting with power, he merely expressed what is in everybody's mind, Sir Samuel's speeches to the Indian Services during the last few weeks amply bear this out. We are relieved and glad, however that the Liberals have found it out and that they have no faith in the talk of Provincial Autonomy with a Federal Constitution in the near future. The Secretary of State, Mr. Chintamani reminded his audience, wants to "finish the Congress, crush it and break the spirit of the people." But as Mr. Chintamani warned him, "Even if he renewed the Ordinances not twice, but ten times twice if that is his hope" he is bound to fail. History would have to be re-written if the "struggle between a foreign bureaucracy and surging nationalism" were to be successful.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Liberals are unable to follow Congress methods, but there are many other ways in which they, now that they are free from past commitments, can help the country. We hope, at any rate, that they will not be satisfied with merely watching the tragic events now taking place. Mr. Chintamani spoke of the urgent necessity for "sustained national efforts." Liberals can help a great deal in that direction. They can tour the country from one end to another and rally public opinion in the cause of nationalism. They will find the differences between them and other political parties in India narrowing down, since their goal is the same. The splendid opportunity of focussing in one great effort the different forces of nationalism working for the freedom of India should not be thrown away. Liberals should turn their gaze more to their own people than to Whitehall. If they will trust themselves and their fellow-Indians, we have no doubt whatever about the successful outcome of the present struggle. We may be grateful to Sir Samuel Hoare for achieving what had seemed was impossible, the coalition and fusion of different political forces in India, so that they can harness their united efforts and energies in the cause of the country's freedom.

Essence Of Swaraj

The Government of India have never been in haste to Indianise the country's defence. On Saturday they issued a communique stating what steps they had recently taken and were about to take to enable Indians "to undertake an increasing share in the responsibility for the defence of their own country". So, even now the talk is only of an increasing "share" of India in the control of her own army, as if the full control of her army were something beyond the Government's ken. "The most important practical measures", says the communique, that have so far been taken to quicken the pace of Indianisation are the recent decisions to open an Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun during the current year and to form an Indian Air Force.

GROUNDS FOR SCEPTICISM.

These steps, though very important, are so belated that they are not likely to enthuse the people now. Moreover, the decision to start the Academy is yet to become effective and it remains to be seen to what extent the Academy will be a replica of Sandhurst or Woolwich and at what pace the Indian Air Force will be built up. The past and even the present military policy of Government makes us very sceptical about Government's programme for the future. So long as the final control of the army, its training, expenditure and all other questions connected with it are not in the hands of responsible Ministers, we can not believe that India's interests will come first in their administration of the Army.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

According to the communique Government have also decided to introduce certain changes of organisation which are "implicit in the evolution of a purely Indian Army." It is thus proposed to confer upon cadets passing out from the Indian Military Academy and also upon the entrants to the Indian Air Force Commissions issued by the Governor-General on behalf of His Majesty. But as we have suggested before, the importance of the reform depends most upon the number of Commissions given to Indians and the consequent substitution of British Officers by Indians. The question of salaries and allowances of the Commissioned Officers, on which the communique lays special stress, though important, is a secondary consideration, the main one being rapid Indianisation of the whole Indian Army and its full control by a popular legislature. No real economy in the Army Department will be possible till the Department itself comes under popular control. We are told that the rates of pay of the new Indian Officers will be almost the exact equivalent of those given to officers of the British Army and the Royal Air Force serving in England. As the cost of living in India is considerably lower than that in England, we do not see why the Indian rates of pay of the Officers, Indian or British, should be equivalent to British rates. But Government's decision is one more proof of our contention that substantial retrenchment in the Army is impossible under the present regime.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

Government should give the public fuller particulars about the new Academy, the length, nature and cost of the course of instruction provided there and the status and prospects of the cadets passing out from the Academy as compared with those enjoyed by the cadets trained at Sandhurst or Woolwich. If the courses of instruction at the Indian Academy are inferior, it will be a serious hindrance to the speedy and complete Indianisation of the Army. Some Indian experts have calculated that at the present rate of progress complete Indianisation will take at least 50 years. This is an absurdly long period and will have to be considerably reduced. The defence of India by Indians is the very essence of Swaraj.

PREMATURE FELICITATIONS

That "conquering hero," Mr. MacDonald, received the plaudits of crowds when he returned to London after his "achievements" at Lausanne. So says a London message. But it is possible that at Westminster cheers for the Premier will be coupled with jeers when he explains his Lausanne achievement. That the attitude of some of his Tory followers will be critical was indicated in the flank attack on the Lausanne agreement in the Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill on Monday. He rightly emphasized that "all that Lausanne yielded was a moratorium," although his assertion that Germany had the best of the bargain was wrong. But Mr. Churchill exposed the hollowness of the patchwork efforts to solve the reparations problem when he pointed out that the Lausanne agreement was not to be made operative until it was ratified by all the nations concerned and "it would not be ratified until all the signatory Powers had made arrangements with their own creditors, meaning, of course, America."

What is the American attitude towards the Lausanne agreement? Was there a secret understanding between Britain and America which helped the negotiators at Lausanne in persuading Germany to accept the proposal to pay a heavy sum for European reconstruction? Did Britain and France hope that America would revise her views regarding war-debts if an effort were made at Lausanne to convince her that the creditor Powers were willing not to coerce Germany further? Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, announces that the United States had no connection with any 'Gentlemen's Agreement' between the Lausanne Powers regarding the future of war-debts." The present position, therefore, is that Lausanne has not saved Europe, it has not tackled the vital problem of reducing her heavy burden of debts; it has only managed to secure from Germany a large sum to help Austria, an arrangement which has given great satisfaction to France.

FOLLY OF PILING UP "THIS TRAGIC POLICY"

Harold Laski Denounces The Hoare Plan

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).
(By Air Mail).

LONDON, July 2.

Addressing a meeting convened by the India League in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Harold Laski analysed some of the principles laid down the previous night by Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of the India debate in the House of Commons. In the course of his speech, Mr. Laski said: "I want to put forward some concrete suggestions as to what I think could be done by a body of Englishmen and women who felt that as the masters of India in their corporate character they have some responsibility for what is happening in India—if it is possible to assume that English citizens any longer feel a sense of responsibility for what is occurring in India. Let us be quite clear what Sir Samuel Hoare said. George Lansbury, with the generosity which always distinguishes every political utterance of his—even when he speaks of Mr. Churchill, he manages to be generous—has stated that Sir Samuel proposed to fight the Congress to the end. He not only proposes to fight Congress, it is clear from his manner of approach last night that he believes himself to be the winner, and on the basis of the reports that come to him, he is satisfied that since there were only 14,000 imprisoned in March and 3,000 in April, the number of those willing to go to jail in India is little by little declining and, accordingly the fight is almost over."

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS.

"I have two questions to ask. If Sir Samuel Hoare says the fight is broadly speaking over, why is it necessary again to declare a state of emergency, why is it necessary again to declare an Ordinance? And the second is, if there are these great waves of opinion coming to the support of Governmental action in India, why cannot Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons tell us of a single distinguished Indian politician who supports this policy? Not merely the politicians in jail, but even those moderate politicians like Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who are still associated with the Consultative Committee (?) in Delhi. Why is it that from all articulate Indian opinion that comes to this country (and even the London "Times" if I may say so without irreverence, has not been distinguished by its anxiety to put the case for India in its best light) the Press here cannot show us that this opinion is in favour of what the Government is doing and is prepared to stand by the policy he represents? I suggest this reason. It is very simple Sir Samuel Hoare knows as well as most people in this room that there is no effective public opinion on his side. We are living in India on the edge of a volcano, and there is no knowing when that volcano will not burst into flame. We are doing what we have always done. There was the case of America 1775 to 1776; and of Ireland."

"It is precisely the same situation in India. One view is: If in India violence breaks out, then our business is the suppression of it for the maintenance of prestige; the Indian mind only understands the strong hand and the force of prestige. That is the ancient philosophy we have been taught for so long. Then, if there is not the kind of violence that results in imprisonments, then India is perfectly contented. And Mr. Gandhi and the others are merely a handful of people who are anxious to wield power over a multitude out of jealousy of British 'Raj'!

CHANGED OUTLOOK IN ASIA.

We do not accept that view. We believe that a change has been witnessed over the whole of the Eastern World. There is neither in India nor in China the desire to accept the rule of the whiteman. They are determined for good or ill to be masters in their own houses, and we have got to come to effective terms with them. I venture to suggest that along the road Sir Samuel Hoare proposes to travel there is no effective settlement possible. Let us assume that everything goes by clockwork, as Sir Samuel Hoare assumes it will go. Let us assume that he calls his Committee. That he has these Bills submitted to it. That they are consolidated in a great measure and that they are presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and that ten Indians are brought over from time to time to consult. Let us assume that he goes through Parliament but what then?"

WHO WILL CO-OPERATE?

"Elections have got to be held under that Bill. Does Sir Samuel Hoare propose to keep every Indian political leader in jail during these elections? Does he assume that men will come forward in those circumstances who could operate such a constitution? On the other hand, if he releases them for the purpose of the elections, does he imagine that exactly as with Sinn Fein in 1919 they will not sweep the country and, whoever the Viceroy will then be, say to Sir Samuel Hoare that this was a constitution made without any kind of consultation with them, that they do not accept its limitations nor its safeguards? They will be the people from whom the Viceroy of that time will have to choose his Government. To have people who deny the very foundations upon which such a statute is based!"

LEARN FROM IRISH EXPERIENCE.

"We are going to find in India a position twenty-fold like the one we are finding in Ireland today. With the European and

(Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day

Wanted an Inquiry.

The Associated Press wired from Simla on Monday that a crowd which "invaded" the Maharana of Udaipur's Palace was fired upon by the police and the military; but the message does not give any details about the incident except that the firing caused five casualties. According to another press report the people, who were led by respectable citizens of the city, went to the palace peacefully only to appeal to the Ruler to rescind his recent order imposing fresh taxation upon the people. It appears from this report that ten persons were killed on the spot by gunshot and bullet wounds, that about 80 persons were seriously injured, and that some persons who rushed in the panic towards a near-by lake were drowned in it. It is up to the Udaipur Durbar to issue a full statement immediately and to hold an inquiry into the deplorable incident. The All-India States People's Conference should also speedily move in the matter and submit a full report on the firing and the causes that led to it.

Is it Legal?

Sir Samuel Hoare is going from precedent to precedent and at his present rate he will soon make even Mr. Churchill blush. He has decided to transfer 100 "convicted terrorists" to the Andamans. The public would like to know more about these so-called "terrorists" and they should refuse to take his word at its face value. Is it not a fact that all kinds of innocent young men, some college students, have been arrested and jailed? They have not been sentenced to transportation because the trying judges did not think their offence was serious enough. Is it not obviously illegal to send these persons to the Andamans now? Perhaps it is fruitless to speak of such things to Sir Samuel, but the victims themselves must have a remedy in the High Court. We await Sir Samuel's further doings with interest.

Anti-Congress Tamasha.

The "loyalty" drive is taking strange forms in certain places. It is reported that on Sunday night at a public theatre in Delhi an extremely anti-Congress play was staged under police protection and that some persons from among the audience unfurled a National Flag and raised national slogans. Four of these latter demonstrators are said to have been immediately arrested. Probably more arrests will follow if the organisers of the play venture upon its repetition. It does not require much imagination to realise that plays like this are not likely to make the desired impression upon the public, though it is easy enough to break up a motley audience. Those who have no imagination may learn from experience that anti-Congress tamashas do not pay in any sense and only cause extreme resentment among the people.

Magisterial Vagaries.

In sentencing two ladies to six months' imprisonment each for leading a procession in connection with the 'Prisoners' Day' in Delhi, Mr. A. Isar, the trying Magistrate, trotted out a novel excuse for not giving a lighter sentence. According to the "Hindustan Times," he said: "Because you belong to a family which has taken a very prominent part in anti-Government activities, it is futile to sentence you to a shorter term." This is carrying the now familiar practice of vicarious punishment a bit too far even under the Ordinances. But as Satyagrahis themselves do not complain and the higher authorities concerned are only interested to see the Ordinance provisions sternly enforced magisterial vagaries may go on for some time unchecked. It is, therefore, the special responsibility of the public to agitate until the whole regime of repression is brought to an end.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

University Senate Invited To Find Remedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have given notice and have been permitted to move a the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, the following resolution:

"The Senate is of the opinion that the incidence of unemployment has assumed serious proportions; and therefore appoints a committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider and recommend ways and means of remedying this unemployment."

As you will agree, this is a very serious problem which cannot be considered under the present conditions in its aggregate; and hence has to be taken piecemeal. A beginning, I think, may well be made in respect of unemployment in the best educated section of the community; and the only organisation which could at all deal satisfactorily with it appears to be the University of each province. I have every hope that the resolution I have undertaken to submit to the Senate will be adopted by that body; and that substantial results may be hoped therefrom. In order, however, that the University may be enabled properly to tackle this problem it is necessary that full data should be available to the body to deal with the matter, and for that purpose I shall feel obliged if you will give publicity to this appeal to the graduates of the Bombay University, employed or unemployed, to furnish to the undersigned particulars as per the schedule hereto attached. Needless to add, that the information will be treated as absolutely confidential, since the data will be considered by numbers, the name and address being required only for the purpose of authentication.

Yours, etc.,
KHUSHAL T. SHAH.
45, Chowpatty, Bombay July 11.

Tipsy-Cake

It is awful to think that Britain will sacrifice £30,000,000 a year by the Lausanne agreement. E... has done it manfully, "bell... as the "Daily Telegraph" says, "that the United S... also see the necessity of ... her own interest and in... general world recovery."

* * *

And if Uncle Sam do... up to the scratch, then ... demen's Agreement" desc... Mr. Churchill,—that the ... agreement will not be ra... all signatory Powers ha... arrangements with their ... ditors, meaning, of cour... rica—will come into opera... save the situation.

* * *

In the meanwhile, ... is awaiting for a prac... ponse to his demand ... disarmament and Brit... ing it clear that there ... doing, so the Lausanne ... may be regarded as ha... expired, after living ... enough to earn a few ... Mr. MacDonald on h... London.

* * *

They treat Coverntry differently in Ireland. ... McNeil who is a ret... Civilian, with strong ... for Mr. Cosgrave, has ... to eat humble pie. ... Home Member had tr... our puisne Governor ... what would the spler... Anglo-Indians have s...

* * *

Delhi officials seem ... one better than Guja... "Loyalty" drive by st... with an anti-Congress ... Gujarat they are still ... their trust in public me... the Inspector-General ... the chief orator.

* * *

Under the imposin... "Bardoli, Ten Years ... Area is now Loyal: Vis... Chief," the "Times of ... ports the proceedings ... gathering" attended by ... ple—Beg pardon, 2500 ... "invited."

* * *

It is touching to rea... the speakers condemned the Congress in no uncertain terms and regretted that they had not seen through the Congress pretences earlier." There seems to be quite a set formula for the speeches on this occasion.

* * * *

Mr. C. S. Wilson, the Police Chief, however, indulged in some original humour, of a somewhat heavy type, as becomes a high official. We doubt, however, whether his elephantine quips about the Police Superintendent and his surgical instruments to cure the disease-stricken Bardolites were much appreciated, if any of the patients happened to be present.

* * * *

We would suggest, as this worthy Police Chief has a turn for clowning that the Gujarat "Loyalty" propagandists should emulate the Delhi example and stage a play with Mr. Wilson in the chief comedy part.

* * * *

"What should be done when the Governor-General of a Dominion disobeys the directions of the Prime Minister is forming a nice topic for constitutional experts" in London, according to Reuter. Mr. de Valera will know what to do and he won't worry much over constitutional precedents either.

* * * *

There is a school in the control of the London County Council that is probably unique in the world. The chairs in the headmaster's room are so worn and rickety that the Headmaster can't sit down, a disability that everywhere else is confined to scholars, for certain painful reasons.

* * * *

We may now fitly conclude the proceedings of the day with a reference to the Village Idiot, who has presented his delighted hearers with the following solution of the problem of the day:

* * * *

"There is really no difference between Government's surrender to the co-operators and surrender to the non-co-operators. What will satisfy the substance of the demand of the co-operators will also deliver to the non-co-operators the substance of their demand."

* * * *

We hope you grasp it. It doesn't matter much if you doubt, as the Government don't mean to surrender to anyone

CHINTAMONI BANGS THE DOOR

A Plan For The Premier To Re-open It

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The most sturdy Nationalist should be satisfied with the speech delivered by Mr. Chintamoni on Monday to the members of the Welfare of India League. It is significant too that, as I am told by one of those present, the speaker obviously had the sympathy of the majority of those present with him throughout. The "Times of India" on Monday expressed a doubt as to whether the refusal of the Liberals to co-operate was definitive and remarked that if it were so the outlook was black indeed.

IT IS BLACK.

If language means anything the terms of the resolution passed by the Council of the Federation on Sunday made it uncompromisingly clear that Liberals would continue to withhold their co-operation until the "Round Table Conference method is fully restored". That may mean that they do not insist on the continuance of the Conference itself, but it clearly means that they insist on the continuance of the method by which representatives of India have equal status in the discussions and share equally in the decisions to be taken. That is quite definitive. If the "Times" was in any doubt about it before, it cannot be after Mr. Chintamoni's speech which bangs the door on any hope of a compromise of the kind that is being hinted at in messages from Simla. So the outlook for the Government is certainly black.

DISMAY IN SIMLA.

Sir Samuel Hoare may not think so, because he is always able to persuade himself that black is white. But I fancy that even the most crusted bureaucrats in Simla must view with alarm the prospect of trying to carry through any scheme while the Moderates, on whom they have been accustomed to rely, are holding sullenly aloof, and, what is more, denouncing the whole policy of Government in scathing terms. And already there are signs that Simla is dismayed. Mr. Chintamoni, speaks as President of the Western India Liberal Association, but even if he did not hold that office we should not be in any doubt that his views represent the opinion of Moderates all over the country. There is a famous saying of Abraham Lincoln about the capacity of Governments to manipulate their policies by playing upon the trust of different sections, which is applicable to the present situation. But I need not quote it.

CAN HE REALISE?

It is quite possible that Sir Samuel Hoare will not trouble even to read Mr. Chintamoni's speech, so wrapt up is he in his own conceit. And if he reads it, I doubt whether it will bring him to the realisation that his policy has alienated every section of opinion in the country that counts. And even if he realises that, it is equally doubtful whether it will deflect him from his course. But it may have a pretty strong effect on other people in the Cabinet and the next few weeks will show us whether the more reasonable section of the "National" Government are capable of asserting themselves or whether their surrender to the Die-Hards led by Mr. Winston Churchill in the matter of Indian policy is complete.

MACDONALD'S SILENCE.

I have heard the suggestion that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is deliberately following the policy of Brer Rabbit,—"lying low and sayin' nuffin' "; "that he wants to give the Die-Hards enough rope to hang themselves and at the psychological moment will intervene and insist on the restoration of the principle that Indian policy must be a policy agreed upon by the three parties in Parliament.

The strength of the Tories in Parliament is so overwhelming that they might well claim that they represent the sentiments and views of the nation. But though Mr. MacDonald may not have a party following his personal position is so strong that, if he liked to assert himself, he could make short work of both Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Churchill. The question is, however, whether he had not already surrendered the Indian position to the Die-Hards long before he went to Lausanne. A perusal of his last speech to the R. T. C., in the light of subsequent developments, suggests that he was deliberately leaving the way open for such a change of policy as that on which the Government have now embarked.

NOT LIKELY TO GO BACK.

The Cabinet stands so firmly committed by Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of policy in the Commons on July 4 that I do not see how they can go back on it, unless the Secretary of State is prepared to resign. That perhaps would be too great a risk to take, even if Mr. MacDonald and the more moderate members of the Cabinet feel that some substantial concession to Indian Moderate opinion is essential. So we may take it, that there will be no definite reversal, as yet at any rate, of the decisions announced on July 4.

The Prime Minister will probably follow his usual plan of trying to find a way round the difficulty and attempts will be made to tempt the Indian Liberals with some sort of substitute for the Round Table Conference, which can be camouflaged as a restortation of the "conference method."

WHAT LIBERALS STAND FOR.

If we are to take the Liberals seriously, if Mr. Chintamoni means what he says, and if his colleagues are prepared to stand by him, we must assume that they will not be satisfied with anything but a complete reversal of the Hoare policy and methods. Not only will the Round Table Conference method have to be fully restored but the regime of repression, the folly of which Mr. Chintamoni has so mercilessly exposed in his speech, will have to go too. This is clearly what the Liberals stand for. And if they stand four-square against all attempts to deflect them from their present determination, they will, in time get what they want.

SANDS RUNNING OUT.

Sooner or later—and I put it at sooner—Great Britain will realise that attempts to "samjao" Indian opinion and bully the country into the acceptance of whatever a Tory Minister thinks is good for her, will not do. The Ordinances will continue to swell the circle of sympathy for the Congress and intensify the bitterness and resentment they aroused from the beginning, and, though as Mr. Chintamani says, they may drive the Congress movement underground, they cannot destroy it and "in the end nationalism will triumph". A complete change of policy will become inevitable. The Ordinances will have to go, Hoare will have to go, Willingdon will have to go and the policy of consultation and co-operation will have to be restored. But these things will have to happen soon if Britain is to rescue herself from a situation that is rapidly to the point of incurability. The sands are running out.

If there were any hope that wise statesmanship would prevail in Whitehall, it would not be difficult to find a way out of the present impasse. But there seems little hope of, it in the face of the rigid, unreasoning, uncompromising, despotic attitude adopted by Sir Samuel Hoare. If the Cabinet continue to give him a free hand, there is nothing for it but to let events take their course and the situation develop itself. Nationalism will triumph in the end.

A PLAN FOR THE PREMIER.

The Prime Minister, however, has it in his power at this moment to save Britain from the disaster to which the Hoare policy is heading her by a bold stroke of statesmanship and a generous gesture and I make him a present of a plan by which it could be done.

The only solution, from the Government point of view, would be:

1. The appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee in India representing,
   1. The Legislative Assembly
   2. The Council of State
   3. The Provincial Councils
   4. The Chamber of Princes

   to sit with the British Joint Parliamentary Committee in London on equal terms and to share with them in the taking of decisions as well as in the discussions, taking the Sankey Draft as the basis.

2. A general dissolution of the Legislatures to enable the representatives of the Council of State, Assembly and Provincial Councils to be appointed by legislatures as representative as possible of the whole country.

3. A general amnesty to all political prisoners in order to enable the elections to be free and unfettered and as widely representative of the country's views as is feasible under the present franchise.

4. The Congress, on their side, to agree to call off the Civil Disobedience movement in anticipation of the release of prisoners and the repeal of the Ordinance.

N.B.:—The Congress might be persuaded to agree to a decision on the communal question by a majority vote of the Indian Joint Parliamentary Committee.

FOR LIBERAL ALSO.

In the end this will be the least that the Government will be able to do to restore confidence in India. It does not represent my personal views of what India should demand but it should satisfy the Liberals and I present it to them, as to the Premier, as something they might make as their basic demand.

LANCASHIRE WIN BY SIX WICKETS

Plucky Fifth Wicket Stand Saves Tourists From Innings Defeat

STOLID NAOMAL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 12.

The Lancashire vs. All-India cricket match ended to-day in a win for the former by 6 wickets.

Indians scored 204 and 264 runs, leaving Lancashire to make only 27 runs to win.

Lancashire who declared their innings at 442 for the loss of 5 wickets in their first innings, obtained the requisite 27 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, in their second innings.

Play in the match between the All-India Team and Lancashire, which commenced on Saturday was resumed to-day at Old Trafford. Last night's thunderstorm had not affected the pitch, which was very easy. Nazir Ali, last night's not-out, strained his leg and employed a runner.

The batsmen scored freely hitting up 54 runs in 50 minutes before Nazir Ali was brilliantly caught by Booth in the slips off Hodgson for 42. The retiring batsman despatched the ball to the boundary on five occasions. The partnership yielded 71 runs in 75 minutes.

NAOMAL'S STOLID INNINGS.

Naomal followed Nazir Ali to the pavillion at 248 Butterworth having him held by Farrimond for 86. Naomal's innings lasted for 4 hours in the course of which he hit seven four's.

Butterworth accounted for the next wicket also, Eckersley bringing off a catch which dismissed Amarsingh when the score board showed 257 for 7. Jehangir Khan's wicket fell 4 runs later, Booth clean-bowling him for a duck. Butterworth's third victim to-day Nissar, fell to a catch by Watson at the cover-point when he had just broken his duck. Limbdi was absent to-day.

The Indians' second innings thus terminated at lunch for 264, Lallsingh remaining not-out with 9. The last 5 wickets fell in 50 minutes. Butterworth in his last spell of bowling captured 3 wickets conceding 9 runs only.

LANCASHIRE'S SECOND VENTURE.

Requiring 27 runs to win Lancashire opened their second innings with Farrimond and Booth. Farrimond, however, was dismissed through a catch by Navle off Amarsingh when he had scored 10 (16|1|10). Eckersley filled the vacancy, but lost Booth, who was held by Lall Singh in the slips off Nissar without any addition to the total (16|2|6).

Butterworth partnered his skipper, but after he had scored only 3 runs, Amarsingh secured his wicket. Lall Singh bringing off another catch. Hodgson was the next man in, but after scoring a brace, gave Amarsingh his third wicket, Navle making his second catch behind the wicket. Eckersley was joined by Watson, the former securing the requisite runs to win. Eckersley was not out 6 and Watson not out 0.

The innings terminated at 27 for 4 wickets. In one spell Amar Singh took 3 wickets for 4 runs, although his final analysis was 3 for 11. Nissar took one for 16.

Scores:—

INDIANS—(2ND INNINGS).	
Navle b Butterworth	30
Colah c Butterworth, b Hopwood	30
Naidu c Eckersley, b Hopwood	1
Wazir Ali st. Farrimond, b Hopwood	8
Nazir Ali c Booth, b Hodgson	42
Naomal c Farrimond, b Butterworth	86
Amar Singh c Eckersley, b Butterworth	32
Lall Singh (not out)	9
Jehangir Khan b Booth	0
Nissar c Watson, b Butterworth	1
Extras	16
Total	264

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Hodgson 1 for 40; Booth 1 for 48; Butterworth 4 for 78; Hopwood 3 for 60. —Reuter's Special.

LANCASHIRE—(2ND INNINGS).	
Farrimond c Navle, b Amar-Singh	10
Booth c Lall Singh, b Nissar	0
Eckersley (not out)	6
Butterworth c Lall Singh, b Amar Singh	3
Hodgson c Navle, b Amar-Singh	2
Watson (not out)	0
Extras	0
Total (for 4 wickets)	27

—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN?

Fishplates Removed Near Delhi

GOODS WAGONS DAMAGED

NEW DELHI, July 12.

A case of train wrecking which might have been fraught with serious consequences is reported from Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway which connects Delhi and Shahdara to Saharanpur. Eighty-four third class passengers were suddenly rudely shaken and thrown into a khud at 4-10 last evening three miles away from Shahdara. They found that some of their coaches had been twisted out of shape.

It was number Two Down mixed train which was fast nearing Shahdara when the accident took place. It appears that two sets of fish plates had been completely removed by unknown persons by unscrewing of bolts and nuts which were found lying in between the permanent way. Two of the fishplates had been removed. The other two fishplates are still untraced. It is stated that the engine passed the spot and propably moved the rail out of alignment with the result that nine goods wagons and three third class coaches were inextricably mixed up on and off the bank. One third class carriage immediately following the goods wagon was entirely demolished and other two coaches were thrown down the embankment. Although these coaches held a full complement of passengers, none except one railway khalasi received any injuries. This khalisi too only received slight abrasions on the head, arms and legs.

GOODS WAGONS DAMAGED.

Considerable damage has also been done to goods wagons which are now lying on the line or down the embankment. Four rails have been twisted and torn beyond recognition. Passengers are now being transhipped and through running is expected late to-night or to-morrow morning.

Robbery could not have been the motive of the crime as neither the passengers have been molested nor a couple of thousand rupees on the train touched.

Mr. Pearce, Manager of the Railway personally supervised the operations of clearing the line and took out police with him to the scene of occurrence this morning.

Miscreants are still untraced but police are investigating the case.—A.P.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

(Schedule of particulars referred to in Mr. Shah's letter on page 6).

(To be filled in and forwarded to Mr. K. T. Shah, 45, Chowpatty Road, Bombay (7) on or before August 15, 1932).

1. Name in full and address.
2. Age.
3. The date of graduation, Class or Honours if any.
4. The optional or special subjects.
5. The nature of employment held (or last held).
6. The period of employment.
7. The pay.
8. The period of unemployment.
9. The nature of employment desired, if unemployed.
10. The minimum pay required, if unemployed.
11. Willingness to join Labour Exchanges or Employment Bureau

Woman Guilty Of Disorderly Behaviour

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Miss Georgina Watson, an Anglo-Indian woman was sentenced to eight days' simple imprisonment this morning by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court. She was arrested last night and was charged for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having two previous convictions. In both the former cases which occured recently she was fined for the same offence.

V. J. Patel Returns From Dublin

FRIENDLY VISIT TO HEAD OF EUROPEAN COUNTRY

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel has returned to London.

Interviewed by "Reuter", he declined to make a statement with regard to his visit to Dublin, but said that the main object of his meeting Mr. de Valera was to acquaint the head of a friendly European country with the real political situation in India. They also talked about the Press Ordinance and the Ordinances in India.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Jutes opened quiet and unchanged but later on advanced on beair covering and a fifirmer hessian market. Coals were dull in the absence of much business. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section Iron and Steel issues were firmer while others showed no particular interest. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent Paper 68/12; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 76; 4½ per cent Loan 1955/60 85. 5 per cent Bonds 1933 100-10; ditto 1935 99-5; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 103-12; ditto 1939/44 95-5; 6 per cent Bonds 1932 100-8; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1121 cum. div., ditto contributory 275.

Railway:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 662; Sara Serajganj 66-8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy. 16-12; Kesoram 2-14.

Coals:—Bengal 178-8; Bengal Giridih 1-8; Burra Dhemo 4-4; Burrakur 9-2; East Indian 7/10; Equitable 12-8; North Damoda 2/7; Standard 18-10.

Jutes:—Alliance 161; ditto pref. 70; Anglo India 236-8; ditto pref. 108; Auckland ordy. 135-8; Bally ordy. 102-8; Cheviot 159, Delta 263-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 306; Kankinarrah ordy. 299/8; Kinnison ordy. 473/8, Lawrence 372; Naihati 280; ditto pref. 108; Orient 143; Relience 51-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 11 ex. div., Bengal Iron 2-3; Indian Iron and Steel 3-6; B. I. Corporation pref. 47; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 59-8; ex. dvv. Titaghur Paper pref. 106-8 ex. div.; Port Shipping 6-4; Sugar shares.—Basti 223; Cawnpore ordy. 24-8; Champaran 22-4; Punjab Sugar mills 300; Samastipore 16-4. —A.P.

TO-MORROW
A SUGGESTION

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MR. ANEY RELEASED

NAGPUR, July 12.

Mr. M. S. Aney, ex-M.L.A., Berar, and a prominent member of the Congress Working Committee, was released to-day from the Central Jail after the expiry of his full term of imprisonment.

Arrests in connection with the alleged revolver theft now total 11.—A.P.

HEALTH OF GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB

SIMLA, July 12.

The Governor of the Punjab had a good night and appears to be making steady progress.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, July 12.

Previous Closing	3.55
To-day's Closing	3.55 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, July 12.

Previous Closing	3.56
To-day's Opening	3.55 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.55 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, July 12.

Previous Closing Rate	5.82
To-day's Opening Rate	5.78
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.67
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 169
August May	Rs. 182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

Liverpool, July 12.

Previous Closing Rate	4.41
To-day's Opening Rate	4.44
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.38
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 12.

Silver Ready	17
Lower	1 Anna.
Silver Forward	17 1/16
Lower	1 Anna.
Market: Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

1st Settlement	55	4	0
2nd Settlement	55	4	0
3rd Settlement	56	4	0
4th Settlement	23	10	6

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*Yamagata Maru	3807	8 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
*Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers,	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 July	7 August
Haruna Maru	10500	3 Aug.	21 Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	27 July	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	10 Aug.	16 Aug.

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LENA GOLDFIELDS

LONDON, July 12.

Regarding the steps the Government had decided to take to secure the payment from the Soviet Government of the arbitral award of September 1930 amounting to approximately £13,000,000 in favour of the Lena Gold-fields Limited, Sir John Simon stated in the House of Commons to-day that failing a more equitable offer, the British Government would again be obliged to claim the full payment of the arbitral award and take such other action as they deemed fit. The Soviet Government was being given a reasonable opportunity to increase its offer to £1,000,000.—B. O. W.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on the 9th inst., the total mortality 398 was 46 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.7 as against 17.2 of the 28th week of 1931 when the mortality was 429. The death rate for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 16.8 when the average mortality was 482.

There were 25 deaths due to riot during the week. Out of the total deaths 102 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths and Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Plague was absent.

Dawood Gani's Complaint Against Police

REMANDED TO SEVEN DAYS' JAIL CUSTODY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Handcuffed and surrounded by a half a dozen constables Dawood Gani who is described as the "Robinhood of Bombay," was produced this morning in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The accused wore a trimmed beard a pair of spectacles, a long coat and a fur cap. A large number of visitors present in the court eagerly looked at the man when he was ushered into the court room by a Police officer attached to the Maharbavdi Police Station. With handcuffs on, Dawood folded his arms and respectfully bowed to the Magistrate.

In his application for a remand of the accused to jail custody for 14 days Sub-Inspector Samant of the Maharbavdi Police briefly referred to the shooting incident in Bapu Kote Street that took place on March 8, 1926, and in which Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D. and Sub-Inspector Sorabji received bullet injuries.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

It was further stated that the man was wanted in that connection as he is alleged to have fired the shots at police officers while they were raiding the place with the object of arresting him in connection with a gang case. After firing the shots he made good his escape and was absconding since then. He was charged under section 307 I.P.C. for attempted murder.

Dawood, who was undefended, addressing the court in Hindustani complained that while in the lock-up he was pointed out by the police to various persons as "Dawood Gani the wanted man." He had no objection to be in custody, but he wanted to be locked up at any other station than Maharbavdi.

The Magistrate asked the police officer to see that the accused had no occasion for similar complaint. The accused was informed that he would be sent to jail cutody.

The Magistrate refused to grant 14 days' remand on the ground that the witnesses concerned in the case were all in Bombay and there was no need of such a long time for inquiries. He ordered that the man should be remanded to jail custody fol seven days till July 19.

Dawood, who anxiously listened to the orders of the court, once more folded his hands and bowed to the court before leaving the room.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED

THREE VOLUNTEERS JAILED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Fort was resumed by Congress volunteers to-day. Three volunteers were arrested while picketing the shops of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ahmed Esa Ali and Co. and Karanjia and Co., respectively.

The arrested men were charged under the Special Powers' Ordin- before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate passed a uniform sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 (or, in default, further jail for six weeks on each accused.

A FATAL ASSAULT

7 Years For Culpable Homicide

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Barlee, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, sentenced one Rahimatkhan Jawaharkhan, a Muslim youth of 20, to 7 years' R. I., on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused was employed in a tea-shop near the Worli chawls On February 1 last, at about 5-30 p.m., the deceased Gunda, a mill-hand, was plucking leaves from a tree in front of the tea-shop. The accused objected and there was an altercation, in the course of which, the accused stabbed the deceased with a knife, causing the latter's death.

CITY RIOT ECHO

Hindu Committee Thanks Burning And Burial Grounds Committee

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

The Hindu Relief Committee thank the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee for the help given by them in supplying forewood free of charge for the cremation of 90 dead bodies of unclaimed, stabbed and wounded persons taken by them to the Hidu Sonapur Queens Road, between May 18 and June 30."

Prabhu Seminary

A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Prabhu Seminary founded in 1925 has recently added IV standard to the A. V. School. It is a Co-educational institution and teaching is imparted to boys and girls. French and Sanskrit are taught as second languages. Half fees are charged to girl-students. The staff consists of graduates and competent S. T. C. teachers and a lady matric teacher. The services of an England-returned lady teacher have been specially engaged for teaching conversational English. Scouting, games, reading room, music and needle-work for girls debating Society, handcraft and annual excursion are other features of the school.

ALLEGED BREACH OF SARDA ACT

Appeal To Chief Presidency Magistrate To Stop It

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The marriage of a 11-year old girl to a Gujerati Hindu aged 32 in contravention of the Provisions of the Sharda Act was the subject matter of an information filed by Mr. Ghyara of the Social Purity League, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The Magistrate passed orders directing the police to make inquiries into the case.

Mr. Ghyara, in his information, stated that on May 25 last he received information that a middle aged Gujerati Hindu had induced the parents of a girl of about 11 to go to Kathiawar, with a view to evade the Sarda Act, and marry the girl to him. The marriage was solemnised at Kathiawar, and the child wife was brought to Bombay by the husband forced the girl to live on terms of intimacy with him.

Mr. Ghyara reported the matter to the Princess Street Police; but owing to pressure of work due to riots the officer refused to take down his complaint. He then wrote to the Commissioner of Police to take action in the matter, but received a reply that it was a non-cognisable offence and that they could not take action until an application was made to a court to investigate the matter, under Section 561 of the C. P. C.

The information concluded with "My Committee think that it is high time that slaughter of young girls is stopped and the only way to do this is to bring the culprit to book."

The Magistrate passed orders as above.

44 "MISSING HINDUS" FOUND

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—

The following is the list of 44 persons who have been found out of the several lists of missing persons published already in the Press from time to time.

Five out of these have been traced through the medium of the Bombay Police while the remaining 39 through the efforts of this Committee.)

Bachoo Velji, Gunvantlal Chunilal, Gangaram Daduji, Harimangal Matagulab, Kanaiyalal Gopilal, Laxman Krishna, Mahadeo Balwant, Nihalchand Ramji, Narayan Kakaji, Ramu Nari, Sakharam Vithoba, Waman and his wife, Babu Pragji, Balaram Madhavrao, Ratilal Vrijbhukhan, Gajanan Yeshwant, Himatlal Mulchand, Chunilal Hirachand, Jagannath Purshottam, Shankar Karlekar, Balaram Vedaji Lahane, his wife and child; Jatashanker Trikamji, Sitaram Vishnu Sunderlal Bachulal, Raghunathsingh Hakimsing, Ramakant Yeshwant, Narayan Soma, Ramu Anna, Nandlal Manji, Anrup Shivashaya, Laxman Dukaji, Govind Gunaji, Babu Sakharam, Narayan Shivram, Bhura Ga, Chaturbhuj Vishram and Keshavlal, Nilappa and his son, Durgaprasad Nathubhai, Rama Hari, Govind Dhaku.

Congress "G. O. C" Arrested

Also Man Believed To Be Treasurer

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Gujerati Hindu and a U. P. man believed to be treasurer and G. O. C. of the Congress Organisation in Bombay, respectively, were arrested by the C.I.D. this morning.

The former was arrested at Gaiwadi. The police on searching the man recovered a sum of Rs. 330, from his person. The police claim that the man was handling Congress funds in the city.

The G.O.C. was arrested at Kalbadevi. He is supposed to be a man from the United Provinces, and was in charge of direction of Congress operations in Bombay.

The arrests have been effected under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the offence of assisting the operations of an unlawful body.

Both Sentenced To One Year's Jail

Bombay, Tuesday.

The "Congress Treasurer" and G. O. C. who were arrested by the C.I.D. this morning were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 17 clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. in his evidence stated that he kept a watch this morning at the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi. Two plain cloths men were guarding the Gaiwadi entrance and two more were kept at the Kalbadevi end. The accused were arrested while coming out of the market about 10 a.m. They were searched and certain documents were found on their persons.

The "Congress Treasurer" had in his possession Rs. 331-1-3.

A list containing the names of the various Captains of the Congress was found with the "G. O. C."

The "Congress Treasurer" carried with him small handbook showing payments made to different captains.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings and admitted that they were "Treasurer" and "G. O. C." of Congress respectively.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of being members and assisting in the activities of an unlawful body and convicted both of them.

The "Treasurer" was awarded an aggregate sentence of one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 331-1-3, being the amount on his person. The "G. O. C." was given the same sentence and a fine of Rs. 200.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MAZAGAON

Three Volunteers Arrested

Bombay, Tuesday.

The Congress organisation in Bombay has resumed its militant programme which was temporarily suspended due to disturbed conditions in the city.

A flag salutation ceremony was held at Nawab Tank Road. Mazagaon, this morning. Three volunteers donning Congress colours mached to the place of the ceremony carrying tricolour flags. The police, however, arrested all the three, and removed them to the Byculla police lock-up.

Nine Months For President

Nine months' rigorous imprisonment to the President and six months' rigorous each to the two secretaries of the "E" ward Congress Emergency Council were the sentences awarded today under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate. Second Court Mazagaon, for taking part in a Flag Salutation Ceremony this morning.

Deputy Inspector Savant giving evidence for the prosecution said that he had received information, through handbills that a Flag salutation ceremony would be held by the "E" Ward Emergency Council this morning at Navab Tank. In consequence of that information, he with some police constables went to the spot. The three above accused came to the Navab Tank with a Flag at 9 a.m. The police Officer put them under arrest immediately they tried to perform the ceremony.

"POLITICAL RIOTING"

BHANGWADI CONFERENCE SEQUEL

Volunteer Fined

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An echo of the "Political Rioting" that occurred on Sunday last at Bhangwadi, where the Depressed Classes Conference was held, was heard in the Court of Mr. Oscare Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, when one Punja Mala, a volunteer of Mr. Deorurker's party wa produced in the court, charged with carrying a iron rod in contravention of the Police Commissioner's Order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

Punja Mala was arrested on Sunday last in the noon by the Princess Street police while he was in possession of an iron rod.

The defence plea was that on the day in question the accused with other volunteers were at the gate of the Bhangwadi theatre as the Conference was to be held after half an hour. At that time a group of men belonging to Dr. Ambedker's Party tried to rush into the theatre and they also assaulted the volunteers at the gate. Although the volunteers did not retaliate they did take a defensive action. The accused was beaten by one of the Ambedker's men on the head with an iron rod. He was treated in the Emergency Free Hospital. Later when he was at the gate of the theatre, the police came and arrested him.

The Magistrate, in passing orders said that this case does not come under the communal rioting. It is a political rioting case. Such political differences are always settled amongst themselves by the parties, sometimes with fighting and such cases occur not only in India, but outside also. The Magistrate took a lenient view of the offence and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 in default a week's rigorous imprisonment.

MAHAR DIES IN HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The fight between the men of Dr. Ambedkar's party and the supporters of Raja-Moonje Pact that took place on Sunday morning at Kalbadevi Road opposite Bhangwadi Theatre, on the occasion of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference claimed the toll of one life.

Sudama Kalu a young Mahar aged 26 said to be belonging to Dr. Ambedkar's group died this morning at 3-30 a.m. At the K. E. M. Hospital. He had received severe injuries on the day in question and was admitted into the hospital.

The fight, it will be recalled, was a sequel to the attempt made by Dr. Ambedkar's men to get admission into the hall nearly three hours before the appointed time of the Conference. They came into clash with the volunteers in charge of the arrangements and in the fight that followed free use was made of lathis and stones. Sudama was one of the 49 persons who received injuries in the fight.

COMMUNAL RIOT CASE

Two Charged With Stabbing

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ebrahim Dinmohemad and Kassam Ratan, arrested by the Agripada Police on July 11, and 12, respectively, were produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, charged with rioting and murder. They were remanded to police custody till July 26.

The police in their application stated that an unknown Hindu was set upon by five Muslims at Haines Road on May 17, at 6 p.m. and belaboured him. He was stabbed as well as beaten with belts. The victim died on the spot.

The police arrested the two accused on the information of eye-witnesses that the above accused were among the five who assaulted the Hindu.

BOUND OVER.

A Hindu who was carrying a long stick along the Kalbadevi Road on Sunday last was produced before the Magistrate, charged with disobeying the Police Commissioner's Order. He was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50/ for good behaviour till the time, the Commissioner's Order lasted.

Another Hindu, who was charged with the same offence, for carrying a thicker stick at Kalbadevi on Sunday last was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20/ or a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Mirza Zambrudbeg, arrested by the Nagpada Police on July 11, in connection with rioting and causing mischief with fire to the Garage of Rao Bahadur Manoji, was remanded to police custody till July 26.

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FLIGHT OF GOLD

FOUR AND HALF CRORES IN JUNE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Collector of Customs, Statistical Branch, has issued the following statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bomay Presidency, excluding Sind during the month of June 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

Imports of merchandise June 1931 Rs. 5,35,45,195; June 1932 Rs. 5,12,93,568.

Exports of Indian produce, June 1931 Rs. 2,99,74,891, June 1932 Rs. 1,58,39.150.

Exports of foreign merchandise, June 1931 Rs. 24,32,188; June 1932 Rs. 12.92,177.

Imports of gold, June 1931 Rs. 10,70,614; June 1932 Rs. 3,89,223.

Imports of silver, June 1931 Rs. 28,87,219; June 1932 Rs. 12,78,811.

Imports of Currency Notes, June 1931 Rs. 48,680; June 1932 Rs. 38,550.

Exports of gold, June 1931 Rs. 64,03,338; June 1932 Rs. 4,54.28,031.

Exports of silver, June 1931 Rs. 34,900; June 1932 Rs. 24,000.

Exports of Currency Notes, June 1931 nil; June 1932 nil.

MR BADRINATH PRASAD

Recipient Of Doctorate From Paris University

NAINITAL, July 8.

Before the Examination Commission of the Faculty of Science of the University of Paris, presided over by Mr. Emile Borel, Professor of Mathematical Physics and ex-Minister, M. Badrinath Prasad, an Indian, has defended two theses. The first is a contribution to the Study of Conjugated Series of Fourier's Series and the second on Integral Functions. They were set by the Faculty. Mr. Prasad, who is a lecturer of the University of Allahabad and holds the English degrees of Doctorate of Science and Philosophy, is one of those very few Indians who have decided to acquire one of the State Doctorates as well. The first thesis, which is a learned work and the preparation of which has necessitated reference to numerous French, English and German mathematicians has been dedicated by Mr. Prasad to his brother, an advocate, who, too, has acquired high university qualifications.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

The work has won for Mr. Prasad the Doctorate in Mathematical Science with the classification of "very creditable" and, after the defence of the thesis, Mr. Emile Borel has congratulated him in the following terms: "You have shown particular merit in writing your theses in the French language and in showing proof, in its defence, of a very deep knowledge of our language. We know what a magnificent development of science, and particularly of Mathematical Science, has taken place in your great and beautiful country. We can only rejoice to see one of the most distinguished among young Indian mathematicians associating himself by his labour with French mathematical school. Science can make no progress unless by the conjugated efforts of all the nations; for science is essentially international. This international character shows itself by the liaison which exists in the works of mathematicians of different countries and by their reciprocal influence on each other. Thanks to you, one of these so precious contacts finds itself established between your country and ours. We cordially wish that the relations which have been begun in this way will develop to the common advantage of both our countries and of science."—A. P.

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BRITAIN'S FLEET AT WORK

The King's Inspection

LONDON, July 11.

The King left London this morning in the royal train for Portsmouth where His Majesty will embark on the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" and proceed to Weymouth to witness the fleet at work. The ships of the home fleet under the command of Admiral Sir John Kelly which are assembled in the Weymouth Bay comprise battleships—Nelson, Rodney, Warspite, Valiant and Malaya; battle cruisers—Hood and Renown; aircraft-carriers—Courageous and Furious; Cruisers—Dorsetshire, Norfolk, Exeter, York and Centaur; the home fleet destroyer flotilla and the second, fifth and sixth destroyer flotillas; depot ship—Lucia and the second submarine flotilla.

LESS IN NUMBER

Some 36 ships manned by about 13,000 officers and men were at anchorage last night. The number is considerably lower than during the King's visit to the fleet before the war and in July 1924 when His Majesty reviewed 193 ships of the Atlantic and reserve fleets at Spithead. The scrapping of many ships without replacement and the limitation of naval strength by successive treaties as well as the retardation and cancellation of building programmes have resulted in drastic reductions in number.

In accordance with the usual practice the fleet will be dressed when the King with the Prince of Wales and Prince George arrive this evening.

Salute of twenty-one guns will be fired and customary ceremonial will be carried out after which the Royal Yacht will anchor between the lines. To-morrow the King will visit some of the vessels and will witness various exercises.—B. O. W.

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SEVERE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN AMERICA

PLIGHT OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

A few days ago the United States Senate adopted a tax bill which is expected, with drastic Government economies, to come somewhere near to balancing the Budget. The sigh of relief which went up from all parts of the United States and Western Europe when this feat was accomplished is eloquent testimony to the anxiety with which the economic depression in America has been watched. It is almost impossible for a European to realise the depth of the psychological panic which in recent months has gripped a majority of the Americans. The people of this country had been nourishing themselves for years on doctrines about "a new plateau of prosperity." It had been generally assumed that the rising stock market would go on for ever and make everyone rich, and it is hardly surprising that when the bottom fell out of the stock market it seemed to many people like the end of the world.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The depression has been the more severe, of course, because there is no sort of public unemployment insurance to cushion the shock. The unemployed are reduced sooner or later to living on charity. Where many people are out of work the tradespeople themselves go bankrupt and cannot pay their creditors, and the circle of repudiation and bankruptcy grows ever wider. Another reason for the general condition of hysteria is the well-justified lack of confidence in the banks. Something like 4,000 of these have failed since the depression began, and in hundred of cases the depositors have lost all, or nearly all, of their money. Most people leave their money in the banks, but worry about it. Runs are rather frequent, and the bankers, alarmed at the prospect of sudden withdrawals, are keeping abnormally large amounts in currency in their valuts. This accounts for much of the "hoarding" which is so denounced in the press. Of the rest, a great part is hoarding by people of comparative wealth, as is evidenced by the fact that much of the money which has disappeared from active circulation is 500 and 1,000 dollar notes.

MILLIONS WORKLESS.

Some of the apprehension which is felt here is, of course, well justified by the facts. There are in America to-day probably between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 unemployed, as well as millions more who work only part time. The curtailment of security values has wiped out perhaps 80,000,000,000 dollars of paper wealth. In the two cities of New York and Chicago alone about 1,400,000 persons are absolutely dependent upon charity, and there are proportionate numbers in almost all the other cities. The agricultural regions are equally hard hit. Cotton, wheat and other staples are selling far below the cost of production. In one State, Mississippi, one-quarter of the farm land has been offered for sale to meet unpaid taxes, and in many other States an equal proportion af the farmers are technically in default and are allowed to continue in possession simply because no one is in sight to take over their farms if they are dispossessed.

ROCILE PEOPLE.

With all this suffering the people are singularly docile. The police keep mobilising to prevent disorders, but thus far disorders are practically non existent. The Communists have taken advantage of the situation, of course, and have staged many parades, protest meetings, and the like; but, generally speaking, I am aware of no evidence that anyone participates in these except the party members, and they do so as a matter of discipline and not because they are actually in a mood to riot. We may see hunger-marches and the smashing of shop windows next winter, but thus far there have been extremely few genuine activities of this sort.

One could fill a whole volume with the saddening incidents of human suffering which have followed in the wake of the depression. The number of street beggars has been greatly increased, and probably some of them are genuinely in distress, though, as usual in such times, the professional mendicants are to the fore and are reaping a harvest. Probably the worst suffering is, as usual, endured behind closed doors and with the blinds drawn. Nearly thirty people died of starvation in New York City in 1931 and nearly seventy others were rescued by public hospitals in the nick of time, and things were even worse in some other places, such as Detroit.

MIDDLE CLASS HARD HIT

The "white-collar worker" has been particularly hard hit. Many thousands of skilled professional and clerical men and women are without employment. One hears of people living in fashionable Park Avenue apartments in New York who are actually without food. They, of course, can pay no rent, and stay on only through the indulgence of the landlord. All sorts of fantastic and pitiful schemes for making money are being tried by these people, and of course, almost invariably without result. Thousands of college students have been forced to give up their studies because of poverty but thousands more continue to study because there is nothing else for them to do. Some of the colleges are soberly advising members of the graduating class to stay on and take post-graduate courses on the ground that they might as well do this as spend their time in the fruitless search for a position.

Perhaps the most striking physical sign of the depression is the suspension of building. Huge new sky-scrapers are now such rarities that the opening of one is a nine days' wonder. Of those completed since 1829 at least half have gone through bankruptcy, and most of them are only 10 or 20 per cent occupied. Automobile traffic has noticeably decreased; railway services have been cut repeatedly. In shops which a few years ago were thronged with customers a client is today greeted as someone has said, "like a long-lost brother." All business, on the average, has declined between 30 and 40 per cent, but in many lines the loss is far greater than this. In the building trade, for example, about 80 per cent of the workers are at present unemployed.

HOOVER'S IN ACTION BLAMED.

The story of the Federal Government's efforts to check the downward vicious spiral of deflation is a familiar one, and hardly needs to be repeated in detail. Mr. Hoover's critics say of him that he never acts until it is almost too late, and then so half-heartedly that his efforts are robbed of all effectiveness; and certainly some recent events seem to give support to this view. He refused all last summer and autumn to call Congress into session, and now he has been excoriating its members for taking—as everyone knew they would do—a long time over fiscal legislation. For two years he opposed Federal appropriations for large-scale public works; now, when their effectiveness will admittedly be less than it would have been a year or more ago, he accepts the proposal. He insisted that there must be no appropriations from the Federal Treasury for relief, and finally adopts the idea at a moment when the cities' coffers are empty and starvation seems just round the corner. For at least six months before June, 1931, he was urged to propose a moratorium on war debts and reparations; and when he finally acted the Austrian banking system had all but collapsed, and the good effect of the plan was greatly reduced. He resisted for many months the suggestion that credit inflation should be tried through the Federal reserve system; when at last he adopted the plan things had grown so bad that this effort is now generally considered a failure and has been partially abandoned. It is hardly surprising that many Americans are asking whether the plan for a world conference on monetary stabilisation (which has been urged upon the President for a long time from many sources) is not also belated and (with its omission of war debts and reparations) inadequate to the extent and severity of the crisis.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY.

DUCKBACK. (Regd.)

WATERPROOFS.

BEWARE of those Dealers of old clothes and Imported Waterproofs who say Waterproofs cannot be made in India. We are making Purely Swadeshi Waterproof with Indian Mill made materials for the last 12 years.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviyaji and their party took our Waterproofs when they left for LONDON ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL RATES FOR DEALERS. FREE ILLUS. CATALOGUE.

BENGAL WATERPROOF.

367, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sub-Agent: Messrs. SAVARDEKAR & CO., Girgaum, Bombay.
HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GAMA AND CARNERA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following in your well-read and impartial paper.

You may be aware of the news that Primo Carnera, the Italian giant boxer, is making a tour of India to meet all comers in boxing and wrestling.

Now as regards his boxing with the boxers in India, it is obviously ridiculous to match him with any boxer in spite of his being a third rater, as the boxing calibre of India is too low.

As for his wrestling with any of the Indian celebrated wrestlers it is quite ridiculous too to match him with any wrestlers of note, as even a second-rater in the West is more than a match for him let alone in the East where the standard of wrestling is unequalled.

It seems from the repeated dashing of the news that Dr. Baile (who is acting as Carnera's guide) is contemplating to make some fortune via some peculiar route.

Gama, Imam Bux, Guuga Baliwalla, Gama Kalloo, Gulam Kadar and other famous Indian wrestlers are more than a match for such a wrestler as Jim Londos who is recognised in the West as the World's Champion and the Indian Princes should better bring him to India to wrestle with Gama, as Gama won't get the credit for defeating Carnera (as most probably he will) who is more of a boxer than a wrestler. Gama ought not to have taken on Carnera who has not hitherto before shown any merit in the wrestling world. It would have been fair to Gama to meet Carnera if the latter had beaten a man like Londos in wrestling.

Perhaps the Indian Princes must have taken a fancy to Carnera's muscular size, but I am sure our Imam Bux won't look puny before Carnera. Imam Bux is quite a bony giant and very tough to tackle with. But for his respect for Gama Imam Bux would have shone considerably more.

Carnera, I presume will be compelled to give only exhibitions in boxing and the Indian boxing fans will not get a chance to see his real boxing and as for his wrestling he will be made to look like a novice at the hands of any good Indian wrestler.

Zybisco came over to India with a fake world's title (as he was actually beaten by Joe Stecher) and he fell an easy prey to our Gama's onslaughts. Hearing his tale of having amassed some fortune, another man from the Continent in the name of Jess Peterson, came to India saying he had beaten Zybisco. He too was disposed of by Gama in quite a jig time. Any of the above-mentioned Indian wrestler would have done the same thing to these worthy foreigners.

Some people may think that I am holding a brief for the Indian wrestlers. As a matter of fact I am simply paying respect where it is due. I am a great admirer of Carnera too, and am sure if the man mountain keeps up to his boxing one day he will capture the boxing throne. He is also a most symmetrically developed man of his size and quite fast and supple too.

The Indian Princes will do a good deal to popularise wrestling in India if they bring a wrestler rather than a boxer to meet our wrestlers.—Yours, etc.

P. S. WAGLE.

July 7.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

The report for 1931 of the Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd., having its Head office at Satara is issued, from which following extracts are given:—

During the past year (1931) the Company's new business amounted to Rs. 31,53,250 and its premium income to Rs. 8,25,601. In spite of the continuance of the worldwide trade depression since 1930, there has been an increase of more than 7 per cent in the New Business, and of more than 15 per cent. in the premium income over the figures for the year 1930.

There has been, during the year under report a decrease of more than 18,000 in the claim amount, with the expansion of business there is an increase in the amount of expenses of management over the figures for the preceding year; but the expense ratio to the Premium Income has gone down from 25.4 p. c. for the year 1930 to 24.8 p. c. for the year under report.

The total business in force at the end of the year stands at 1,65,88,374 including bonuses and the Company's total assets at Rs. 37,43,217 of which the Life Assurance Fund comes to Rs. 28,46,653.

The Company has also built up other reserves. The general reserve fund which is formed by setting apart one third part of the Valuation Surplus has reached the figure of Rs. 3,08,084.

The Investment Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 2,50,050 including Rs. 1,00,000 transferred to that fund during the year under report. The worldwide trade depression cannot but affect this company whose securities have depreciated to the extent of about Rs. 6,00,000 as valued by market prices as on 31-12-1931.

Loans on policies have increased from 2,46,269 to 3,16,002. Surrenders have also increased far more than proportionately from Rs. 2,453 to Rs. 8,563.

WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA IS A P RURELY SWADESHI LIFE OFFICE.

(Established in 1913.)

OUTSTANDING FIGURES.

From

18th Annual Report for 1931.

1. Total Assets Rs.	..	37 43200
2. Life Ass. Fund	..	28 46 600
3. Prem. Income	..	8 25 600
4. Reserve Fund	..	3 03 000
5. Total claims paid ending 1931	..	6 85 716

Fifth Valuation Report ending '29
Surplus Disclosed Rs. 5 lakhs.

Whole Life Bonus per Rs. 25 Endowment. Annum Rs. 20.

For agency and other particulars Please apply to:—

Manager,

W.I.L.I.CO., Ltd., Satara.

T..Z.. F vbgkqj xzfiffff zfi

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.

Increasing Popularity of the Company Evidence of Public Confidence.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.

For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MAURICE DEKOBRA, RETURNS TO PARIS

Tells American Club About Women

Back from Broadway for the twentieth time, Maurice Dekobra, internationally known author of best sellers and indefatigable student of women's hearts, initiated the American Club of Paris into what New York chorus girls think of men at the club's weekly luncheon reports Chicago "Daily Tribune" (Paris Edition) in mail week.

Earle B. Babcock, vice president of the club presided and introduced the speaker. But Dekobra didn't make a speech instead he told a story, still unpublished but which will probably figure in one of his forthcoming novels. He told it in English.

He had a little party at which five or six chorus, girls gave their opinion of American men, he said and their views coincided with a European belief that American men are the slaves of their wives.

From one of the girls a brunette with sparkling eyes Dekobra got a story to illustrate the difference between American men and the rest. There was a Uruguayan, educated in European ways and there was a Detroit 100 percenter. There was, too the beautiful Gloria, who wanted to see what would happen when she brought the two together to read her subconscious.

The American rushed out to be gone an hour; the Urugnayan crept into her bed. That was the way he read the subconscious. She fled to the Ritz Back came the Detroiter with a preacher—and they all lived happily ever after.

"I said to the girl who told me this story 'My conclusion is that the American man is a mixture of caveman and college boy, of romanticist and Quaker of the good old doggy and the knight errant.'

"But she said 'Can the old doggy! The knight errant? Nuts! Men at large are preoccupied with two things: money and love. Those who are wibbly wobbly stick to chasing dollars. Those who have guts prefer chasing butterflies. We're the butterflies'."

After this detailing of a chorus girl's amazing discovery of human instincts, Dekobra told his hearers: "I am sure that among 1,000,000 men there are 1000 brains and 999,000 sexes. All the rest is literature.

WE MANUFACTURE IN OUR FACTORY, ALL KINDS OF OPTICAL LENSES AND SPECTACLE FRAMES.

BALIWALA AND HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS
FOUR SHOW-ROOMS IN BOMBAY.

279, HORNBY ROAD.
361, KALBADEVI ROAD,
614, DHOBI TALAO
AND CHAMAR BAUG, PAREL.

Awarded GOLD MEDALS

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC.

Madan Manjari Pills

these pills restore the lost appetite, reinvigorate the debilitated nerves and increase vitality.

Price: Per box of 10 pills Re. 1.

RAMAN BILASHINI BATIKA

Revitalises and Tones up by its stimulating effect. 16 Pills Re. 1.

Catalogue free on application.

Rajvaidya Narayanji eshavji, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

Bombay Branch: 393, Kalbadevi.

Agent:—PERRY & CO., Grant Road, Bombay.

FATHER ELWIN'S ARTICLE

Official Communique To Clear Misunderstanding

OOTACAMUND, July 11.

A Madras Government Communique dealing with paragraph in article purported to be written by Father Elwin dealing with proceedings of the Madras Council says:

The writer has quoted extracts from the speeches of members of the Council who attacked the policy of Government and has conveyed the impression that the Council in effect passed a vote of censure on Government. He has suppressed the fact of which he can hardly have been unaware that the policy of Government was defended by other elected members of the Legislative Council and the cut motion designed to censure the administration of the police department was defeated by 60 votes to 30 with a clear majority of elected members against the motion.

Those who supported Government may be presumed to be in a better possession of the real facts than Father Elwin and be able to appreciate at its real worth the campaign of misrepresentation which has been consistently carried on since the outbreak of Civil Disobedience. The article repeats and emphasises a number of allegations which have been contradicted in answers given to questions in the Council or in special press communiques.

The Communique concludes by giving at some length as it has attracted more than local attention, the facts relating to one particular allegation of gross maltreatment of a volunteer in a police station in West Godavari which was not answered in the Council as Government were not then in possession of facts, characterising the incident as a pure invention deliberately concocted as propaganda by the organisers of the Civil Disobedience. —A. P.

EMPIRE BABY WEEK

Mysore Babies Second Only To Western Australia

MYSORE, July 11.

A Mysore message says that certificate of merit in the Empire Baby Week Competition has been awarded to Mysore City as being second only to Western Australia. This is sequel to baby week held in Mysore City in March.—A. P.

MAIL ROBBERS SENTENCED TO SIX YAERS' JAIL

PARIDI July 11.

[illegible] imprisonment [illegible] a mail- [illegible] day 21 [illegible] nts two [illegible] gs and [illegible] ding.—

PREJUDICIAL TO DISCIPLINE AND REPUTATION OF FORCE

Four City Police Constables Punished

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four constables have been punished for "wilfully withholding and neglecting to report the facts of two accidents" caused by a police motor lorry. They are alleged to have failed to report the incidents in question with a view to screen the driver of the lorry and thereby they are supposed to have acted in a manner "prejudicial to and likely to throw discredit" on the discipline and reputation of the police.

One of them is Vasudev Balaji, whose pay has been reduced to Rs. 32 for 12 months. His first General Service stripe is also cancelled

The punishments in the other cases also take the form of the reduction of salaries.

A TURUVARUR MURDER

Assailant Absconding

TURUVARUR July 9.

The Tiruvarur South Thirumanchanaveethi street was the scene of considerable commotion this morning when a gruesome murder was committed the victim being a woman aged 30. It is alleged that a man stabbed her to death and also removed the gold bangles from her person, the assailant is absconding.—A.P.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED FOR RECEIVING BETS

Rs. 1,300 Recovered

MADRAS, July 11.

The police arrested six persons yesterday for receiving betting on horses running in the Bangalore races. They recovered Rs. 1,300 and betting forms from a house in Chintadripet where three persons were arrested.—A. P.

MADRAS "DICTATOR" & WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED

MADRAS, July 11.

The City Police have arrested a well known Congress worker of East Godaveri District.

Two women picketers were arrested on Sunday in Godown Street and released subsequently.

The City 'Dictator' led a procession of six Congress volunteers with flags this evening in front of Pachayappas College. A big crowd collected and the "Dictator" commenced to address them when the police arrived on the scene and dispersed the volunteers and arrested the "Dictator" who has been remanded.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR DELEGATES JAILED

Sequel To Maharashtra Provincial "Conference"

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 11.

Sjt. Uttamchand Ramchand Bogavat, a High Court pleader, who was arrested along with 14 other Ahmednagar delegates at Ghatkopar in the Maharashtra Provincial "Conference" was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 or six weeks in default. Others were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

DACOITS SUCCEED IN APPEAL

Sentences Reduced By High Court

ALLHABAD, July 11.

Justices Thom and Iqbal Ahmad delivered judgment to-day in appeal preferred by Adram and 16 others alleged to be members of a desperate gang of dacoits whose operations extended over several districts of the United provinces and who were rounded up by special dacoity police of the United Provinces recently.

The Sessions Judge of Agra sentenced Adram to transportation for life and others to various terms of imprisonment remarking that the dacoits showed rare pluck, amazing daring and highly organised membership. It is alleged that they have committed 22 dacoities during the last few years. They had carefully drawn plans and secret codes were used by them.

Their Lordships acquitted three accused, and upheld conviction of others reducing the sentences passed on some.—A. P.

"SEND OFF" TO INDIAN AGENT IN S. AFRICA

BOMBAY, July 11.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President, and the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association were "At Home" to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh, at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening. In a short speech on the occasion Sir Chimanlal said that the new Agent had taken upon himself a very responsible and difficult post. He wished him and his wife God-speed and assured them of the Association's support.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who was present, dwelt on the difficulties which beset the path of the New Agent.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh in the course of his reply thanked the Association for its reception to his wife and himself. He said they were greatly encouraged by the promise of the Association's support. He said he was going out to South Africa fully realising the difficult nature of the work which lay ahead, but with the support of the Government and the people of India, the sympathy of some European friends in South Africa and the co-operation of the South African Indians he was not without hope.—A.P.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY,

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than 25TH JULY.

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in win[illegible]raj as men. [illegible]ning Swa-	
20. An outbreak of violence would [illegible] even indefinitely postpon[illegible] retard our progress and may [illegible] Swaraj.	
21. Swar[illegible] is a treasure to be [illegible] urchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandon[illegible] [illegible]ken of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by [illegible] raj. [illegible] peaceful means must be peaceful Swa-	
24. Swaraj must b[illegible] ble union be[illegible] an impossible dream without an indissolu- [illegible]ween the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal [illegible] raj but [illegible] of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swa- do precede it.	
26. Th[illegible] way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

FURTHER DECLINE IN COTTON ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Natural Downward Reaction

TRADE ABSORBING SMALL OFFERINGS

BOMBAY, July 12.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable weather.

WEATHER NEWS.

Lights rains are reported in Vicksburg District of Mississippi and Shreveport District in Louisiana. Temperatures are abnormally high. Entire belt is partly cloudy. Hot dry weather is improving crop prospects. During the later part of the past week and in the begining of the present week there is decided change in weather and with cessation of rains in many districts, the crop is making a good progress. As long as the present favourable weather continues, we will expe- further decline in prices. one should not rely too favourable weather as ey to know prospec- Boll weevil activi- e and with scarcity ton growers are not to make free use of ck weevil activity. l conditions, there ntinuance of favour- r throughout the n. If weather tak- turn it will induce and prices will ad-

osed at a net dec- readily to either l trade conditions and we consider e nerves and cou- se on easy mo- e every reason to fits in the long

K MARKET. k Cotton futures t a decline of 10 diately improved which was the highest el for the day. At this level ed selling which trade interest ed 8 points and the opening th was the lowest for In the afternoon there portant business and closed at a ne dec- 6 points for near de- ant options lost Spot Cotton pri- ed 5 points at

ans cotton fu- quiet but stea- a decline of 8 ton prices dec- 5.68c.

MARKET. Cotton futures opened weak at a decline nts on reports of fa- her in America. of further political terest centred s from the cot- ns favourable. here was scat- aker Exchange. quiet but stea- of 6 points. Mid- Spot Cotton pri- points at 4.72 d. otton futures rul- eclined 6 points and January

creased selling ressure in Egyptian cotton which aused weak tone. Sakels closed at a decline of 16 points with January 6.79 and Uppers declined 15 points with January option at 5.75.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak in sympathy with easier American advices and closed at a decline of 26 to 24 points.

OBSCURE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Prices declined further on favourable weather. Favourable conclusions at Lausanne are partially off-set by the obscure political situation in India. The National Textile Merchants re- and the American Mills con- option for last month are not ected to show any improve- t. With the exception of n where spinners are re- d to have booked large or- the world's Textile Industry hows no improvement. Some dence will no doubt be res- by the settlement over re- ons but in order to increase orld's consumptive capacity portant problems of mone- and tariff readjustments be tackled. In view of low prices ruling and the ability of serious crop scares come we prefer purchases.

VATE CABLES—

Y October highest 5.88 (10-07 N Y October lowest 5.80 (12-51 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Hot dry weather improving crop prospect. Market lacks bullish stimulus. Trade advices unimproved.

Liverpool: Market affected by good weather. Likely to decline temporarily.

New York: Cotton quiet. Trade absorbing small offerings. Weather fair.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-13 a.m.: Light rains in Vicksburg Dist. (Mississippi), and Shreveport Dist. (Louisiana). Temperatures abnormally high. Entire belt partly cloudy.

11-51 a.m.: Scattered selling. Better weather. Easiness in Egyptians.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 11.

October	5.82—08
December	5.96—09
January 1933	6.03—11
March 1933	6.16—10
Middling Spot	5.85—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 11.

July	5.68—03
October	5.80—08
Middling Spot	5.68—07

New York, July 11.

NEW YORK. 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

July	5.69
October	5.83
January	6.05

NEW YORK NOON CALL

October	5.82
January	6.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 11.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 2,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 11.

SAKELLARIDIS—

July	6.44
October	6.64
November	T 6.69
December	6.73
January 1933	6.79
March 1933	6.89
May 1933	7.00
F G F Spot	6.70

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 11.

BROACH—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.19
Fine (Good Staple)	4.31
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.43
C. P. OOMRA	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.03
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.18
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.33
BENGAL	
Good	3.62
Fully Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 11.
10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations, closing

July 1932	4.43	4.44—05
August 1932		4.43—05
September 1932		4.40—06
October 1932	4.41	4.41—06
November 1932		4.42—06
December 1932		4.45—06
January 1933	4.46	4.47—06
February 1933		4.49—06
March 1933	4.51	4.52—06
April 1933		4.54—06
May 1933	4.57	4.57—06
June 1933		4.59—06
July 1933		4.62—06
Middling Spot		4.72—06

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes.
24/9 July Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
24/9 July Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.
24/3 July Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
No Offer.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 11.

T T London on Berlin	14.93
T T London on Amsterdam	8.83.1/2
T T London on Brussels	25.52
T T London on Madrid	44.21
T T London on Milan	69.81
T T London on Berne	18.27
T T London on Paris	90.68
T T London on Prague	120.25
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.56

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 flua- lity) Spot 7-5/8

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, July 12

All leading markets were officially open, but there no business was reported to-day in shares, cotton, bullion and seed markets.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/11
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Aug. per cwt 7/11

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 11.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17-1/16
Forward	17-1/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/15/7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 p.c

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 11.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	12-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	111
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	38-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	107-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c.	98-3/4

LATEST COTTON NEWS

Bombay, July 12.
3 P.M.

Indore cotton market is strong and Broach A.-M. is quoted at Rs. 187. It is said that a prominent cotton operator has bought "call" options on a large scale for Punam Settlement.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	49
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	81-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	101-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	106-5/8

LONDON METALS.

	£.
Copper Braziers	38-1/2
Yellow Metal	33-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin, English Ingot	127-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 11.

Demand Bills 3.55

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 11.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,—
Sellers £12:10:0 July/Aug.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent,—
Sellers £11:2:6 July/Aug.

LINSEED.
London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton,—
Sellers £9:15:0 July/Aug.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton,—
Sellers £8:0:0 July.
Linseed Bombay (London),—
Sellers £10:15:0 July/Aug.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot.—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 12.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 11-7-32	9946000	8852000
Receipts Yesterday 11-7-32	2000	4000
Exports to date 11-7-32	8513000	6765000
Stock at Ports 8-7-32	3553000	2918000
Stock Interior Towns 8-7-32	1408000	854000
Stock Liverpool 8-7-32	739000	939000
Visible Supply 8-7-32	6943000	5513000
Quantity in Sight 8-7-32	14602000	13047000
Quantity out of Sight 8-7-32	12844000	10602000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 12.

July	129.40—0.50
October	130.20—0.80
January	134.40—0.40

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 July.
Banks selling D D 1 6.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 September.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376
Banks buying T T 372
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 670
Banks buying D D 690
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66 1/8
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 100
HONGKONG:—
Danks selling D D 87 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 1/2
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.55 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 12th instant
Japan/London 1/6 9/16 11th instant nominal
London/Paris 90.35 11th instant
London/Belgium 25.50 11th
London/Switzerland 18.25 1th instant.
London/Italy 69.50 11th instant
London/Berlin 15.00 11th instant.
Lodon/Holland 8.84 11th instant
London/Stockholm 10.50 11th instant
London/Switzerland 18.25 1th stant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-15-0 9th instant
£5-15-7 11th instant
Silver London ready 16 15/16 9th instant 17 116 11th instant
Silver London forward 16 15/16 9th instant 17 1/8 11th instant.
Silver New York ready 26 7/8 9th instant 27 1/8 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 1/32 per cent 9th instant 1 per cent 11th instant
Lodon discounts 6 mos 1 3/8 per cent 9th instant 1 3/8 per cent 11th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Prices Give Way

Bombay, July 12.

3 1/2 per cent paper opened at 69/7/6 improved to 69/10 but declined to 68/10/0 4 per cent 1960/70 was done upto 76/4 overnight though the trend is now easy. 3 1/2 per cent paper trend is destinctly weak and it is rumoured that sterling loans will be easy:—

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3.1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	68-10
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94-4
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	93-12
4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan	76-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	98-14
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60 Loan	84
5 p. c. 1929/47 Loan	95
5 p. c. 1939/44 Loan	95.6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-2
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	103-2
5-1/2 p. c. 1938/40 Loan	100-7

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p. c. 1945/55 Loan	103-10
5 p. c. 1933 Bonds	100-14
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-9
6-1/2 p. c. 1935 B.D.L.	105.2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. Mysore	103-0
5 p.c. Mysore	101-1

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p c BPT 1974	72-4
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	71-8
5 p.c. Do. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6-1/2 p. c. B. I. T. 1937	102

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt.—
Paid and Sellers 13 Aug.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.—
Paid and Sellers 13/9 Sep/Dec.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

July 12.
Ceylon, Ablas, Bahrein.
Argen Maru, Oyama, Kobe.

DEPARTURES

July 13.
Kaga Maru, Komiyomu, Kobe.
Clan Buchanan, Bernett, Marmagoa.
Marienfels, Hoagensen, Hamburg.
Ozarda, Gregory, Calcutta.
Hatrana, Ellis, Calcutta.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Baroda, Clark, Busrah.

LOADING

July 12.
Steamer Masinpur for Rangoon
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon
Steamer Argen Maru for Kobe
Steamer President Polk for New York.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Karanjia:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Karanjia, will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ceylon:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Ceylon arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein, with ballast.

S S Argen Maru:—The O S K steamer Argen Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Kaga Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Clan Buchanan:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Buchanan will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Marienfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatrana will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda will sail to-day for Bussrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

July 12.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—83 nos. empty barrels, N. Karsondas & Co.

For Breman:—534 bags Bajree. S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Antwerp:—17 baks. empty barrels, N. Karsondas & Co.

S S Ceylon for Hamburg:—600 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw. Bombay & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—1400 bags castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 915 bags linseed, Birla Bros

For Varna:—24 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S S President Polk for New York:—23 bales numdas, American Express & Co., 402 bags gum karaya, N. Mooljl & Co.; 67 bags gum karya, T. Nurpal; 10 bales numdas, Thos. Cook & Sons; 8 cases gum olibonum, Khona Bros.; 04 bags gum karaya, D. Movjo & Co.

For Marseilles:—25 cases gum olibonum, E. Valimohamed & Co.

For Piracus:— 8 cases gum olibonum, Khona Bros.

For Boston:—36 bales wool raw, D. Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Arabia for Marseilles: 2340 bags castor seed, S. Valibhai.

For Genoa:—602 bags rape seed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

July 12.

S S Wichita, Agent L. Edwards Ltd. from New York:—60 kgs. paint; 24 cases gas mantles; 260 cases cotton remnants; 40 cases leather; 71 cases playing cards; 237 cases auto parts; 211 cases tins; 34 cases batteries; 56 cases linoleum; 35 cases bromo paper; 234 cases medicine; 13 cases agri. machinary; 210 drums lub oil; 100 drums lub grease.

S S Clan Buchanan, Agent J. Finlay & Co., from Manchester:—4000 bags soda ash; 100 bags felt; 30 cases cotton rope; 83 cases paper; 42 drums lub oil; 930 cases machinery; 340 cases cottons; 240 cases cotton yarn; 430 cases cotton piece goods; 45 cks. chemicals.

From Glasgow:—70 cases cotton piece goods; 70 cases cottons 100 loose sistorns; 150 bales old newspaper; 429 cases whisky; 50 cases ale; 30 cases beer; 40 cases shonels; 100 cases axles; 424 bundle steel circles; 205 cases tubes; 100 cases fire clay; 40000 pces. fire bricks; 81 cases cotton thread; 3599 bundle plates; 24 drums chemicals.

From Liverpool:—62 bales cotton piece goods; 40 cases china clay; 240 cases glassware; 120 cases e.ware; 55 cases candles; 200 cases glycerine; 180 cases batteries; 141 cases motor covers 27 cases whisky; 430 cases tubes; 40 cases milk (dried); 61 cases dry distemper; 95 cases springs; 35 cases chrome aleum; 40 cases sizing powder; 3360 cases soap; 227 cases machinery; 800 bags chemicals; 734 drums chemicals; 93 cks. chemicals; 300 bundle steel middles; 499 bundle steel sheets; 114 drums colour; 707 drums paint; 446 drums dyes.

From Swansea:—1513 bundle tin plates; 1477 bundle steel sheets, 100 bundle steel poles; 271 bundle tubes.

From Workington:—14573 pecs. sleepers.

MONSOON STRONG IN GUJERAT

POONA, July 12.

The monsoon will continue strong over the region extending from Gujarat and Lower Sind to Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active in Lower Burma, Bengal, Deccan and Konkan. Rainfall will extend in Bihar United Provinces East and North Punjab and North Rajputana.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Gujarat, Orissa, South-west Bengal, and Lower Burma and extend in Central Provinces, West Central India and South Rajputana during the next thirty-six hours.

The centre of the Bay depression has remained practically stationary between Chandbali and Saugor Island. It has caused locally heavy rain in South Bengal and Orissa. Yesterdays trough of low pressure area in North Arabian Sea has moved northwards. It is still well marked over Cutch and has caused locally heavy rain in Gujarat. The monsoon has been strong from Gujarat and Lower Sind to Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active in Lower Burma, Bengal, Deccan and in the Punjab-Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces Gujarat and Konkan and local in West United Provinces East and North Punjab, Sind, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar Kashmir, Baluchistan East Rajputana, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Balair half an inch; Akyab six; Rangoon three; Diamond Island two; Gwa and Kysukpyu one and a half; Victoria Point one; Maymyo a half; Saugor Island four; Barisal and Sambalpur three; Chaibasa and Maya two; Mymensingh and Sandheads one and a half; Jalpaiguri Balasore one; Ranchi three-quarters; Gauhati a half; Saugor, Jubbulpore and Pendra one and a half; Kanker one; Roorkee Seoni, Chanda and Jagdalpur three quarters; Jhansi, Sutna and Amraoti a half; Bareilly, Indore, Nowgong and Mukteswar a quarter, Surat four; Dwarka three; Dharampur two; Bhuj and Simla one and a half; Karachi and Bikaner one; Udaipur three quarters; Veraval Bhavnagar Dalhousie and Mount Abu a half; Ludhiana, Gulmarg and Harnai one and a half; Nizamabad and Trivandrum three quarters; Cocanada a half; Bombay, Marmagao and Hyderabad a quarter.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12.7-32, Colaba Point 0.31 in., Fort 0.25 in., J. J. Hospital 0.15 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 30.09 in., Fort 36.22 in., J. J. Hospital 35.57 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 31.61 in., Fort 34.12 in., J. J. Hospital 31.04 in

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 20.82 in., Fort 23.14 in., J. J. Hospital 22.71 in.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 22.

Central Provinces	86	bales.
Dhollera	3,580	,,
Rajputana	3	,,
Compta-Dharwar	186	,,
East Africans	1,040	,,
Wheat	2,235	cwts.
Linseed	1,733	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	663	,,
Gingellyseed	287	,,
Poppyseed	128	,,
Groundnuts	3,264	,,
Castorseed	2,945	,,
Rice	4,359	,,
Myrabollams	416	,,
Cottonseed	1,196	,,
Mowraseed	428	,,
Gram	423	,,
Joowar	463	,,
Bajree	407	,,
Coal	3,766	tons.

FALL OF YEN

Businessmen's Deputation Waits Upon Commerce And Finance Members

PROTECTION URGED

SIMLA, July 11.

A deputation of commercial and industrial representatives waited on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Commerce Member, and Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Member, to make representation on the situation created by the depreciation in the Japanese yen.

It is understood that the deputation's representation related to the adverse effect created through Japanese competition on the position of the textile industry and other industries such as cement, shoe, hosiery and paints. The deputation pointed out how by the abnormal purchase of American cotton and large remittances to Foreign countries before going off the gold standard, Japanese industrialists and financiers had created the present situation.

PROTECTION URGED.

One of the main remedies urged was legislation by Government on the lines of those adopted in most other countries which empowers the Government to act in an emergency for the purpose of safe-guarding the countries' industries and ensuring full advantage to industries enjoying legislative protection.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. Mody and H. M. Mehta (Bombay Millowners' Association) Hadow and Halsall (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) Morgan and Scotson (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) Tricker and Price (Upper India Chamber of Commerce) Seth Parekh S. Ballabhia and G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) and Mookerjee (Hosiery manufacturers' Association). There was also a representative of Hosiery Importers.

Government promised sympathetic consideration. A. P.

TREASURY BILLS' SALES.

A Press Communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 12th July 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs. 89,75,000 and Rs. 4,04,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-2-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99.4-0 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 33,25,000 and Rs. 28,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 3-10.6 and Rs. 3.0-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 13th July 1932 to Monday, the 18th July 1932 at Rs. 98-4-0.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 19th July 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 22nd July 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press Communique states:—

(In pounds sterling).

	From 1st April 1932 to 9th July 1932.
Sterling purchased in India	223.000
Sterling taken over in London	715.000
Net transfers to the British Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	3,750.000
Total	2,812.000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Vodown Bombay.

Bombay July 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 405 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 34 lbs. Rs. 22 ped case.

Filtered Tin Seed Oil Rs. 18-8 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932

LAUSANNE AND U. S.

Secret Agreement?

LONDON, July 11.

Whole hearted support to the Lausanne settlement was given on behalf of the Labour opposition by Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Stafford said that the Labour Party had always urged that the policy of reparations was madness, suicidal to the whole of Europe.

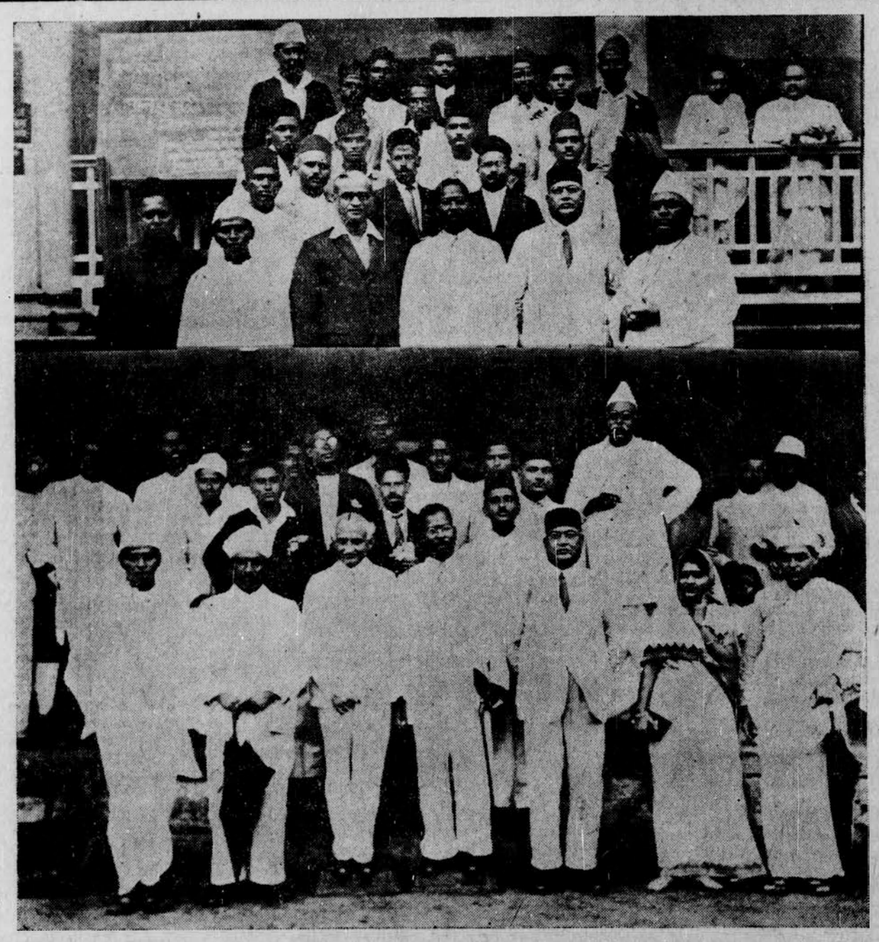
Mr. Churchill, who followed, devoted himself largely to showing that Germany had come best out of the Lausanne deal, and that all that Lausanne had yielded was a moratorium.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was with the Prime Minister at Lausanne, declined to be drawn by Mr. Churchill's attack as the Prime Minister was to address the House to-morrow, but he laid stress on the fact that they had conferred at Lausanne not only with the European representatives, but also with the representatives of the United States. Hence it is presumed that he intended to convey that the mere moratorium at which Mr. Churchill sneered would not result in a return to "status-quo ante-Lausanne."

MR. STIMSON'S DENIAL

Washington—Mr. Stimson, Secrettry of State, stated to-day that no proposals had been received from the European Powers for the remission of war-debts. He denied that the United States had any connection with any "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the Lausanne Powers regarding the future of war-debts.

This refers to a London newspaper report that an agreement had been reached whereby the Lausanne agreement would not come into force until it was ratified by all the Nations and it would not be raified until the signatory powers had settled with their orwn creditors.—Reuter.



MR. M. C. RAJAH, President of the Depressed Classes Conference was entertained at the Brahmin Samaj Hall on Monday. (Group Photo top) by the Bombay National Union. The Hindus, on the initiative of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, entertained him at the Hindu Gymkhana, the same day.

DE VALERA HITS BACK

Engagements Must Be Intimated By The Governor

LONDON, July 11.

The ban has been lifted by Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Free State Executive on the publication of correspondence between him and the Governor-General, Mr. James McNeill concerning the incident which occurred on the occasion of the French Legation reception in Dublin on April 23 when two Free State Ministers walked out on Mr. McNeill's arrival, and also concerning the Governor-General's treatment during the Eucharistic Congress.

The correspondence concluded with a threat by the Governor-Geneeral that he would resign unless the de Valera Cabinet apologized.

OLD LETTER.

Following the removal of the ban Mr. de Valera's personal letter to Mr. McNeill on April 30 is now issued in which, after describing an incident at a dance of which Mr. McNeill complained as "unfortunate, regrettable, and should never have been allowed to occur." Mr. de Valera adds:

"If the Governor-General's public and social engagements are communicated to me in advance such incidents will certainly not occur in future. There are other reasons why it is advisable that I should be kept informed of the Governor-General's puplic engagements. It might very well happen on occasions when the attendance or non-attendance of the Governor-General at public functions would have serious reflections which the Government might desire to avert. The entire situation is as you are aware delicate and difficult."—Reuter.

AFTER LAUSANNE

GERMANY'S PLANS

LONDON, July 11.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved the work of the German delegation at Lausanne. The Chancellor, von Papen in a statement to the press declares: "The next task is through measures at home, which the Government will immediately take to transmit the moral of the results of Lausanne to the elements of Germany's trade and industry."—Reuter.

Misunderstandings

LONDON, July 12.

Telegrams from Paris and Berlin state that the Lausanne Agreement to-day received the full approval of both the French and German Cabinets. The British Cabinet, it is understood, will have the Agreement before it at a meeting to be held to-morrow morning. In the afternoon Mr. MacDonald will make a full statement to the House of Commons.

It is anticipated that he will deal in some detail with certain points upon which there has been some speculation, much of it ill-informed, upon the manner in which the settlement in Lausanne is related to the war-debts issue. He will probably take occasion to deny the published statement for which there is no foundation, that Britain, France and Italy have reached an agreement upon a "united front" in any future debt negotiations with the United States. He will also make "clear that the Conference has left the signatories free of any "secret agreements."—B. O. W.

REACTION IN GERMAN BONDS

LONDON, July 11.

The markets all-round have quietened down. With little fresh investment demand forthcoming, there has been some hesitation on the stock exchange where a feature to-day was the sharp reaction in German bonds, owing to profit-taking. Tin weakened appreciably owing mainly to lack of support. The reduction of French selling quota caused wheat futures to ease slightly.—Reuter.

LIBERAL REVOLT

More Round Tablers May Join Ranks

APPREHENSIONS IN SIMLA CIRCLES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. H. P. Mody, both of the Independent Party of the Assembly had discussion to-day on political developments with a view to formulate a common policy.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh the only Sikh Member of the Consultative Committee has also come up here. No definite information is forthcoming as to the Government attitude as a result of the Liberal ultimatum.

When the Viceroy returns the proposals will be forwarded by Simla to deal with the situation.

BACK TO R. T. C. METHOD?

It seems, opinion here favours reversion to the Conference method with a view to save the work hitherto achieved but the exact procedure and method remain to be considered. There is general regret here that London opinion did not attach timely importance to the warnings it received.

It seems, unless an early announcement is made, further defections of the Liberals from the Round Table ranks will continue and estimates here state that about forty delegates may be so affected.

SIKH ATTITUDE.

There are some interests however like Sikh delegates who may prefer to wait till the communal award is given. They hold that to their community the most vital question is their position in the future political machinery of the Punjab and that if the award goes against them, they would be justified in withdrawing support from the Consultative Committee.

However, for the present all issues are hanging in the balance and Government circles are hoping that the India Office may agree to review the matter with a view to restore confidence shaken by the recent announcement.

FAMOUS STALLION

Solario Sold For 47,000 Guineas

LONDON, July 11.

Lord Glanely on behalf of a syndicate has paid 47,000 guineas for the ten-year old stallion Solario by Gainsborough at an auction at New Market to-day. This price is a record for a horse bought in public auction. The Derby winner Call Boy had fetched a price of £60,000, but it was by private sale.

Solario was the property of the late Sir John Rutherford with a standing stud fee of 500 guineas and 37 contracts have already been arranged for the next season. Solario was purchased as a yearling for 3,500 guineas and has won £20,600 stake money including the St. Leger, the Ascot Gold Cup and the Coronation Cup. After going to the stud he has sired winners such as Orpen, Dastur, Rosen Soleil, and Andrea, who have won stakes totalling over £38,000 Solario is remaining in England.—Reuter.

SIMON DRAFTSMAN

LONDON, July 11.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, who has been entrusted with task of preparing a draft declaration on disarmament embodying five months work at the Geneva Conference, was engaged throughout yesterday in consultation with the delegates as to its form. It is reported that the draft is now nearly completed and will probably be presented to the General Commission of the Conference on Thursday.

Press reports state that if sufficient agreement is reached and the draft is adopted the Conference will adjourn until November. Sir John Simon together with Lord Londonderry and Sir Herbert Samuel is returning to London tonight and will attend Cabinet meeting to-morrow. He will leave for Geneva again on Wednesday.—B. O. W.

LABOURERS BURIED

AJMERE MINE DISASTER

Six Killed: Collapse Of Beam

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

An Ajmere message says that six men are reported to have been killed and many injured as a result of a mine disaster near Faullote Isirimari Estate in Ajmere-Merwara. A beam suddenly collapsed, burying a dozen labourers working inside The victims were extricated but six were found dead.—A. P.

DACOITS IN TRAIN

23 Arrested Near Fatehpur

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

A dacoity scare is reported from Fatehpur. A rumour spread in the city that a gang of dacoits from outside had entered Fatehpur. Information was brought to the police on July 8 that some daccits were travelling by the 29 up passenger. Twenty-three persons were arrested and two pistols are alleged to have been found with them. The train had to be detained for one hour.—A. P.

SANKEY COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS

Questions In Commons

LONDON, July 11.

Major General Knox inquired in the House of Commons about the composition and functions of the Sankey Constitution Committee and also whether the deliberations of the Committee would be made the basis of a Bill for submission to the Select Committee.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the Sankey Committee would advise the Cabinet, who would decide on the Bill before sending it to the Select Committee.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir R. Craddock drew attention to the Government of India's injunction to Government servants on foreign service, including the Indian States, to submit to the emergency cuts. He urged reconsideration of the order in cases where States were not suffering from financial stringency.

Sir Samuel Hoare thought that it might be assumed that the financial stringency prevails generally.—Reuter.

CANADA PREPARES FOR OTTAWA

8,000 Articles To Be Tariff-Free?

LONDON, July 11.

Ottawa.—Canada is preparing to submit to the Ottawa conference an imposing list of commodities which she is prepared to import duty-free from the Empire countries.

At least 8,000 items have been listed already, according to a report from a reliable source.

These will be allowed to be imported free of duty in return for reciprocal favours in regard to Empire trade.

Some of the proposed tariff changes increasing Empire preference are of major importance.

The agenda of the Imperial Conference issued to the Canadian papers says that subjects will be discussed under three main headings, namely,

General trade questions and existing and future tariff preferences within and without the Empire;

Monetary and financial questions—consideration of the existing inter-relationships of the various currencies and the desirability of taking steps to restore and stabilise the general price level and stabilising the exchange; and

Negotiation of trade agreements.—Reuter.

LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking as one just returned from the international gathering, said that nothing could be more gratifying than to hear the almost universal expression of admiration and astonishment at the manner in which Britain had recovered her position.

Referring to the conversion scheme he said that applications had exceeded all their anticipations and the response from the really large holders of war loan had been particularly gratifying as had also been the proportion of assents received from foreign holders. Upto this morning they had received over 650,000 letters and proportion of dissents to date had been trifling.—B. O. W.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY

NO REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE SO FAR

Will It Be Postponed?

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The members of the Indian Tariff Board arrived in Bombay from Ooty on June 6 last with a view to make enquiries in regard to the present conditions of the textile trade which, it is said, is hard hit owing to Japanese competition. The Board sent questionnaires to about a hundred associations and individuals requesting them to send their replies by July 15. Although July 15, the day fixed for receiving replies is very near not a single reply has been received so far. It is probable therefore that the time for sending the replies may be extended by a week. The enquiry, therefore will not be started before the first week of August.

SPEED BOAT BADLY HOLED

Collapse Of Slipway

LONDON, July 11.

Loch Lomond.—Lord Wakefield's 40,000 sterling motor boat "Miss England III" which Kaye Don is piloting was badly holed to-day while being taken down the slipway for the attack on records. The boat was being lowered into water when the slipway collapsed.

It was found on examination that a piece of rail had penetrated the hull. The hole is being repaired and there is a possibility of another trial to-morrow.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION

LONDON, July 12.

On Wednesday the British delegation to the Ottawa Conference will sail in the "Empress of Britain". The delegation includes seven members of the Cabinet and is headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin.—B. O. W.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNAUTHORISED NEWS-SHEETS

Youth Jailed For Five Months And Fined Rs. 10

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 11.

Found guilty under section 18 of the Press Emergency Act, for possessing and distributing unauthorised news-sheets, a Hindu youth was sentenced by Rao Saheb Kale, Special Magistrate, Sholapur, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10, in default, 20 days' further imprisonment.

MEERUT CONFERENCE SEQUEL

Mrs. Vidyabati's Property Attached

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

In lieu of a fine of five hundred rupees imposed on Mrs. Vidyabati, reported to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 'District Political Conference,' Meerut, the police carried out attachment at her residence and the furniture of the drawing room and the office of her husband Babu Jyoti Prasad, Advocate, were attached.

Similar attachment was carried out at the residence of Master Jagan Nath of D. N. High School to realise a fine of Rs. 500 imposed upon his wife Mrs. Durgeshnandini, reported to be General Secretary, Reception Committee, 'Political Conference,' Meerut.—A. P.

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